Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum.

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EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor.

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EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

THE *Press* continues to be rough on Judge Orvis. See elsewhere.

SENATOR John A. Logan's speech on the Army bill is well spoken of.

QUEEN VICTORIA is swinging around the circle. Last Friday she had the pleasure of meeting the King and Queen of Italy.

THE Zulu Chief wants to shake hands with the English. Lord Chelmsford, commander of the British, won't shake.

IT IS said that Chief Moses, of the Nez Perces Indians looks much like Henry Ward Beecher. To whom is this a compliment?

AS GENERAL SHERIDAN said when he went to Winchester, "we'll get a good twist on them, the tighest they ever saw." This will occur in 1880.

THE speeches made at the Union League upon the occasion of Governor Hoyt's reception would, if published, make good campaign documents.

FOR political advice (cheap as dirt) decend the cellar steps along Spring Creek, and get your fill. The *Organ's* advice corps is obliging, it being no trouble to show the kinds and qualities offered.

THE Philadelphia *Press* says if Republicans and Democrats can unite on some sensible plan for ridding the country of the trade dollar nuisance, the extra session will not have been in vain.

JUDGE YOUNG, of Mississippi, is determined to break up the practice of carrying concealed weapons, especially about his court room, and every man who frequents the temple of justice is searched.

LEADVILLE, Colorado, the New Eldorado of the West, is overflowing with immigrants, and the result is disastrous. Thousands are unable to obtain employment, and are destitute of the necessaries of life.

MR. WHEELER having vacated the chair, Senator Thurman was elected President *pro tem.* of the Senate, on Tuesday of last week, by a vote of 28 to 18 for Mr. Ferry. This is one step towards the nomination for the Presidency.

THROUGH corrupt practice and mismanagement the Pittsburgh Riot bill was defeated in the House last Wednesday. Now that rightful claims are not allowed to worthy claimants, the infamous Border Raid Bill should be squelched.

THE obnoxious appropriation bills with political riders attached will give up the ghost when clutched by President Hayes. The North would rather see the Government starve than give the South another step toward seccession.

HUNDREDS of miners from England are leaving the mother country and coming to the United States. They are moving toward the mining districts. These miners are men of small means, and the question is, can they be employed?

ACCORDING to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, the question now is, not whether Ohio will go Republican or Democratic, but whether the Republican majority next October will be 50,000 or over. If the Democrats persist in their determination to starve the Government into submission to the will of the Solid South, it will be considerably over.

THE credit of the United States is now higher than that of any other country except England, though France follows close behind. In Germany itself United States fours rate higher than German fours. In Italy fives are at par. French fives, having a long time to run, are worth 110@111. Such bonds in this country would be worth 114.

Dangerously Honest!

THE REPUBLICAN forgets that an honest party is now in the majority in Congress, who would scout the suggestion that any committee should be formed in the interest of one man as against another.—*Watchman.*

The above is an extract from an article from last week's *Watchman* in reply to a paragraph from the REPUBLICAN which said that the composition of the Committee on Elections in the House of Representatives was favorable to Mr. Yocum. We did not even hint that the committee was "set up" in the interest of Mr. Yocum, but we do know that Mr. Curtin's friends endeavored to get on that committee a certain gentleman from Pennsylvania whose name does not now appear as a member.

Who Mr. Meek wanted on that committee we do not know, but when the committee was read to him from the columns of a morning paper, he smiled childlike and bland. Although his tongue seemed as dumb as an oyster, that peculiar expression of countenance signified plainly that it suited him pretty well, at least. Just what Meek's influence would be with the Speaker of the House of Representatives in the appointment of the committee is hard to tell; but it might be sufficient to convince Speaker Randall that he (Randall) couldn't strike Wallace a more telling blow than by "setting up" the committee favorable for Mr. Yocum.

The committee has a Democratic majority, of course, and all opinions in regard to its decision is mere speculation. It is announced that unless Mr. Curtin goes there with a very clear case he will not be admitted, as Mr. Yocum appears to be answering all purposes for Democratic uses, and some even assert that he (Yocum) can be handled by the Democrats with greater ease than could Mr. Curtin. This announcement, we hope, is untrue, and we believe it a little premature. Mr. Yocum is placed in a very curious position. He is endeavoring to hold his seat from one whom he believes to be an usuper—from one the terrible lowering of whose dignity is scorching and hard to bear. He is voting independently and with all parties, but he was elected as an Independent. His vote on the Army bill is of little significance except for personal uses, as the bill would have passed without his vote or the votes of his entire party. If, however, he sold his vote to keep his seat, it must be considered dishonest and anything but patriotic. He had better be out than to hold his seat at the price of honor and honesty. As to the boasted honesty of the majority in Congress we have little to say. This argument is stale and amounts to nothing. The people of the country at large know the majority's love for honesty (?) and the like. The wire-pulling done and the result accomplished in the formation of this committee convince us that the majority is not composed of angels or even good subjects for angelic creatures. The party's record prior to the war, when it stole the Government's navy, arms and soldiers, forms a leaf for its scrap-book of honest dealings; and its record during the great struggle furnished another specimen of what Meek facetitiously calls "an honest party." Is there any danger of suffering from this complaint—honesty?

A FEW weeks ago Senator Beck was threatening not to give the President his salary if he refused to sign the appropriation bills with political riders attached. Since that time, Mr. Beck has heard a voice from Ohio and other Northern States which held elections; and now he meekly hopes the President will not veto the bills, but if he does he says the party leaders will endeavor to get out of the dilemma. How obliging!

MRS. P. T. BARNUM, the young wife of the great showman, has gone to Europe. She will return to this country in time to travel with the "greatest show on earth."

Commissioners' Clerk Again.

Our present commissioners' clerk is a very economical man after a fashion of his own; so, also, our new board of Commissioners are a very wise set of men. But the people have not yet found it out, and if they do not display more wisdom in the future than they have in the selection of a clerk they (the people) will remain in total ignorance of their great shrewdness and ability to the end of time. It is generally supposed that the Commissioners themselves are the masters, and the clerk the servant; but now this order of things appears to be changed, and this officious clerk does business in such a manner as best suits himself—as, for instance, he, to serve some one for pay and to make a little extra salary, wrote to the tax collectors of the county requesting them to send to him a statement of all persons who had paid their taxes in season to make them legal voters at the election last fall, when the Congressional candidates were in the field, and signed himself "Henry Beck, Commissioners' Clerk." This information was furnished to one of the candidates, as the work was done in his interest. The postage on these letters, no doubt was paid by the county. This latter is a small matter, but rather strange in one who is so very careful of the people's money. Afterwards a gentleman asked Commissioners Durkle and Swab if they authorized their clerk to require this information from the tax collectors, when they both replied that they did not, and that it was no business of theirs how much tax the collectors had received at a certain time, so long as they had good bail and performed the duties within the requirements of the law. By this it will be seen that this officious servant uses the name and dignity of his position to serve men and ends that have nothing to do with the duties of his office.

This is bad enough, but it is not the extent of his dereliction in this matter. It is well known that each contestant pays his own bills—we do not doubt but that each has paid well for all services and material that they have received—but there are certain blanks in the commissioners' office which were needed by one of the contestants. The officer needing them went to one of the printing offices in this town to have them printed, as was right; but the printer said the commissioners use the same blank. This officer then said that he would "go to Beck for them," which he did. Now, the question arises, did Mr. Beck turn the value of those blanks into the county treasury, as he was in duty bound to do? If he did, he will escape being seriously blamed, although we never supposed that the commissioners' office was a stationery store.

It is right that our public servants should be careful in the use they make of the people's money. But the tax-payer will no doubt demand that it shall be a true and not a pretended saving. They will not relish an economy that wastes at the bung hole but saves only at the spigot where the least opportunity for saving occurs. Yet this is the very kind of economy that is being inaugurated by the Commissioners and their very officious clerk. We have not the space to say more upon this subject this week, but will give it further attention in a future issue.

A CONSERVATIVE French newspaper in Canada talks rather independently because the new Governor General, a son-in-law of the Queen, refused to remove an obnoxious official. In a recent issue of his journal, he says: "The young man who represents the Queen at Ottawa is not any better than the land pirate who represents the Queen in Quebec, and yet England asks our affections. Colonial subjects are intelligent enough to conduct their own business without interference from England. We are now prepared to fight, for our rights, let the result be what it may."

That Rebel Editor.

Our readers will remember that in our issue of March 26 we published an article entitled "A Rebel Yell," in which we quoted an article from Okalona (Miss.) *States*. Some of the northern Democratic papers have been trying to smooth the matter over by asserting that the editor is an Ohio man, from the Western Reserve. The object of this, says the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, was to show that the "fire-eating" sentiments of that paper were uttered by a northern renegade, who misrepresented the South. Tom Hubbard, Democratic editor of the Belfontaine (Ohio) *Examiner*, he who rejoiced at the murder of Abraham Lincoln, and prayed "that the time might come when the bones of the martyred President would be torn from the grave and strung on wires to be hung in effigy," repeated what has already been said on the floor of Congress, that the editor and owner of the *States* is Colonel A. Y. Harper, an ex-Confederate soldier. Hubbard has a nephew named Kernan, who writes for the paper, who has only been a resident of Mississippi for a few years, and he is the "renegade" alluded to. But Hubbard says all the articles are "approved by Col. Harper, and sanctioned by all true-hearted Southerners." This same Hubbard gives his opinion of those who question the genuineness of these articles in the following terse paragraph.

"When one of the small-bore Democratic editors above described sails in and swears that the article in question does not represent southern opinion, but simply the vagaries of a cowardly northern carpet-bagger, etc., and raves at the idea, like a magnificent turkey-gobbler, at a red rag, Mr. Kernan is immeasurably happy, for he feels that he has pierced the hide of the creature he detests above all others—a bastard northern Democrat. The bastard northern Democrat, by the way, is a person who, claiming to be a Democrat, is yet either grossly ignorant of the underlying principles of free government and constitutional liberty, or basely recreant unto them."

REPRESENTATIVE OVERTON, retuned to Washington last week after a brief visit to his home in Bradford. He says that the people in the Northern tier of counties are thoroughly aroused, and the feeling towards the Democrats is almost as bitter as during the rebellion; that the war spirit of the people is up, and they demand that the Republicans in Congress and the President shall not compromise any rebel dictation. Ex-Representative Campbell, of the Bedford district, says the debate on the revolution measures of the Democrats has united the Republicans in his district, and has brought over hundreds of Democrats to the Republican party. He says if the elections of 1880 were held this fall, the Republicans would sweep everything before them.

THE British Government has agents in the United States buying mules for the Zulu war. The average cost of the mules is $160. The American mules are far superior to those of Spain or South America, and were for that reason preferred. This assertion seems to conflict, though, with that of an eminent statesmen, who said not long ago that a certain *party* sold mules during the war—"and —— poor mules at that!"

PERSONS having money to invest should avoid all kinds of Southern securities. The Southern people are not honest—repudiation is rampant in all that section of our country. New York and Boston investors are shunning all kinds of bonds and investments, of whatever description, from all former rebel States.

GENERAL GRANT troubled the *Watchman* not a little last week. If he lives until 1880 he may trouble it more, all the same. General Grant always was a bothersome fellow amongst rebels.

Nihilism.

Alexander, Emperor of Russia, was attacked on Monday of last week while taking his usual walk. Four shots from a revolver were fired at him by an enemy. This is the third attempt at the Emperor's life, but it did not prove successful. Although the would-be murderer was but a few paces off, a Providential hand shielded him from the assassin's ball. The official account says that toward eight o'clock in the morning, as the Emperor was taking his customary walk, a respectably-dressed man, wearing a military cap with a cockade, advanced toward him, and as the Emperor approached nearer he drew a revolver from the pocket of his overcoat and fired four shots at him. The assassin, before submitting to his captors, fired another shot, slightly wounding in the cheek a person in the crowd. The great throng of people which had assembled enthusiastically cheered and congratulated the Emperor, who thanked them for their proof of fidelity on such a painful occasion. He said he knew he had the support of all respectable people. He hoped that God would grant that he might complete his task, which consisted in promoting the welfare of Russia. The Emperor, after the foregoing speech, drove to the palace without escort. He has not suffered the least ill effect from the attempt upon his life. Afterward he drove, still without escort, to the Kason Cathedral to return thanks for the preservation of his life. When receiving the congratulations of the officials of the Empire at noon, the Czar was so much overcome by his enthusiastic reception as to be unable to speak for some minutes. On recovering from his emotion, he said: "This is the third time God has saved me." It is supposed that the Emperor's assailant took poison before his attempt, as he vomited after his arrest. Poison was also found under his finger nails. Antidotes were administered. It is thought the man was an employe of the Minister of Finance, and an agent of the Internationals. The Sultan and all of the European sovereigns have telegraphed their congratulations.

WITH the announcement of Mr. Springer that the first case to be considered by the Committee on Elections of the House is the case of Curtin vs. Yocum, our "A. K. M." hastily hied to Washington, whence he at once telegraphed his instantaneous diagnosis of the political situation, forgetting, of course, to tell us just what we most wish to know—the day on which the House proposes to elect a new Representative for the Twentieth District. Be patient, gentlemen, Springer's committee was organized to convict. It intends to convict. Speaker Randall betrays this purpose in its composition. But, in common decency, the committee will resent a pressure for an instantaneous hanging of the culprit Yocum, who, it has been determined, is to be strangled by degrees, though by regular methods. But we insist, now that the "set-up" has been made by Speaker Randall on the one hand and Judge Orvis on the other, that Orvis shall not be pushed aside, and his honors stolen by another. Orvis has the disgrace of the agency. Let him have the glory of the result.—*Press.*

THAT's a lamb-like publication under the Bush House. Last week it says it did not complain of Mr. Yocum's vote on the army bill, but in it issue of the 10th we find the following non-complaining (?) grunt: "It was not necessary for Mr. Yocum to vote with the Democrats on the army appropriation bill. His vote was not needed to pass it, and it would, therefore, have been more in accordance with the precepts of good faith for him to honor the pledge made to the Republicans when he was a candidate." If that is not complaing it must be a piece of advice. As for the latter, we think Mr. Yocum don't want any.

Judge John H. Orvis, Again.

We clip the following from *The Times* of yesterday:

The Press denounces the action of Judge Orvis, of Bellefonte, as "most flagrant" and as warranting a legislative inquiry, because he has taken some interest, as a citizen, in developing the frauds by which Governor Curtin was deprived of his return to Congress. It is true, as the fretful piping of the organ says, that "if there have been election frauds in Centre county, those who committed them should be tried in the court over which Judge Orvis presides," but, organ like, it forgets to say that the preparation of a case to be presented for the consideration of Congress, has just as much relation to the judicial duties of Judge Orvis as they have to the judicial duties of the Lord Chancellor of England. But its something for a modern organ to get even a glimpse of the truth into a political paragraph, and *The Press* is to be commended for having mixed a little of the commodity with its petty malignity against Governor Curtin.

It is well to have the facts in this case understood. The defense of *The Times* is that Judge Orvis "has taken some interest as a citizen in developing the frauds by which Governor Curtin was deprived of his return to Congress." But is this the whole truth? Ex-Gov. Curtin, as far back as February last, spoke to one of our New York correspondents of Judge Orvis as "making out my case." We took occasion at the time to comment editorially on this remarkable statement; but no denial of its accuracy came from either Curtin or Orvis. A few weeks ago it was telegraphed from Washington that Judge Orvis had arrived to consult with Speaker Randall and others, respecting arrangements for expediting the consideration of Curtin's case. And last week *The Times*, which holds peculiar relations to Curtin and to this case, announced in its special Washington letter this fact:

> Judge Orvis, of Bellefonte, has arrived here in behalf of ex-Governor Curtin, who contests the seat of Yocum. He saw Speaker Randall to-day, and also members of the Election Committee. The rebuttal closed to-day, and an order to print the testimony will be made at once. This will probably be the first case considered by the new committee when it is appointed.

For all this, it is clear that Judge Orvis has not been content with merely "taking interest as a citizen" the case, but has been active in its management, and has done some things which are only within the province of a counsel, and, as is believed, not at his own expense. *The Times* sees nothing in such conduct inconsistent with the self-respect, the dignity, or the duty of a judge. THE PRESS does; and suggests to the Legislature that this exhibition of indecency is so flagrant as to justify a legislative inquiry. Such proceedings degrade the character of the Judiciary; and ought to be protested against in the name of all the interests of society which are affected by judicial action. As for Judge Orvis, he is of little importance, but our courts must be kept as free as possible from the polluting influences which surround them. And this extraordinary relation deserves a public protest.

The Times thinks that a judge who prepares a case for a Congressional inquiry is quite capable of impartially trying parties accused under it. No doubt so eminently judicial a character as that of the editor of *The Times*, who is accustomed to toy with temptation in order to show his independence of it, and to step to the brink of the precipice only to turn proudly from its bewildering dangers, could safely bear this great strain, but it is unwise to trust men of common nerve and ordinary strength to corrupting influences which may disturb the equipoise which is at once their strength and their safety.

The Times was never more mistaken than when it supposes that THE PRESS is "animated by a petty malignity against Governor Curtin." There is not enough of strength in Governor Curtin to inspire malignity, and the only feeling which THE PRESS has toward him is of pity for one once so high, now so low. It is of no consequence to THE PRESS whether he or Mr. Yocum shall be the Representative of the Twentieth district, but it is of great confidence to the cause of justice that only he who was elected shall receive the place, and it is of still greater consequence that, in reaching the result, a harmful blow shall not be struck at the independence, the honor, and the character of the Judiciary of the Commonwealth.—*Press.*

FROM THE CHRONICLE-HERALD:

We agree with *The Press* that if Judge Orvis has been in Washington as ex-Governor Curtin's counsel in his contest for Yocum's seat, Judge Orvis has done an unseemly thing. A judge on the bench cannot afford to play that part in a partisan controversy. The ermine ought not to be dragged into a Congressional committee room.

SIGNS of weakness in the back-bone of Mr. Hayes still continues to be a source of alarm and trouble to the stalwarts of his party. They greatly fear that he will ultimately decide that "discretion is the better part of victor," and approve the army bill. —*Democrat.* If "discretion is the better part of victor," President Hayes will show it by tacking a veto message to the political rider bill.

THE Democratic mud engines are now belching forth at Senator Blaine.

Poetry.

THE BROOK.

But yesterday this brook was bright
And tranquil as the clear moonlight,
That woos the palm on Orient shores;
But now a hoarse, dark stream it pours
Impetuous o'er its dark bed of rock,
And, almost with a thunder-shock,
Boils into currents fierce and fleet,
That dash the white foam round our feet—
A raging whirl of waters rent
As if with angry discontent.

A tempest in the night swept by,
Born of a murk and fiery sky,
And while the solid woodlands shook,
It wreaked its fury on the brook.
The evil genius of the blast
Within its quiet bosom passed,
And therefore is it that a quiet tide
Which used as lovingly to glide
As thoughts through spirits sanctified,
Shows now a whirl of waters rent
As if with angry discontent.

I knew of late a creature bright
And gentle as the clear moonlight.
The tenderest and the kindest heart
God ever sent a loving part
To act on earth—across whose life
A sudden passion swept in strife,
With wild, unhallowed forces rife—
It stirred her nature's inmost deep
That nevermore shall rest or sleep;
Remorse its rugged bed of rock,
O'er which for aye with thunder-shock,
The tides of feeling, fierce and fleet,
Are dashed to foam or icy sleet,
A raging whirl of waters, rent
By something worse than discontent.

—*One of Paul H. Hayne's Early Poems.*

THE TASK.

Life's school has many tasks we all must learn,
Lessons of faith and patience, hope and love;
Knowledge of bitter taste, and wisdom stern
Of fires, the temper of our steel to prove;
Much of forbearance gathering years must teach,
And charity, with her angelic face,
Gentling the judgement, softening the speech,
Gives time its surest aid, and grief its grace.

Hardest of all the masters we must hear,
Experience, with cold eyes and measured voice,
Bids us, who hold young lives supremely dear,
Beware, ere molding them to suit our choice;
Warning: "The sky smiles blue, smooth shows the path,
Promise no sunshine, guide no wavering foot;
The loveliest valley hides the seeds of death;
The poison lurks deep in the fairest fruit."

Leave the young hearts to Nature and to God.
Leave the young tendrils where they will to twine;
Where violets blossom and white snowdrops nod,
Fall April dews, where April's sunlights shine;
Gather the ripened corn, if yet some ears
Are left for faltering hand and patient care;
But for the darlings of decaying years,
Leave them alone, in all save love and prayer.

—*All the Year Round.*

A CONFEDERATE LETTER.

Old Pard: I am here in the Senate
With twenty Confederates more;
Both generals and colonels are in it—
The House shelters nearly threescore.
We've got 'em! We've got 'em! The Yanks!
Again will we send to the sky
That music that rose from our ranks—
The battle yell—Yiiiiiii!!

Don't hurry. There's danger a showing
One's hand at the start of the game;
'Twould excite the minority—knowing
The total Confederate claim.
We've got 'em! We've got 'em! Above
The party's low, groveling cry
Arises the music we love—
The battle yell—Yiiiiiii!!

Our triumph has closed the dissension;
As States are all sovereign to-day,
Why not give each soldier a pension?
All soldiers—the blue and the gray?
We've got 'em! We've got 'em! The votes
Are ours in both Houses. Then why
Not hear from Confederate throats
The battle yell—Yiiiiiii!!

If States, as they say, are a nation,
Why should't they, when they're in funds,
Pay us for the cost of invasion?
So keep your Confederate bonds!
We've got 'em! We've got 'em! The Yanks!
Again will we send to the sky
That music that rose from our ranks—
The battle yell—Yiiiiiii!!

Our Story Teller.

Mrs. Clayton's Daughters.

BY FRANK.

Mrs. Clayton and her three daughters were sitting in their comfortable little sitting-room, each busily engaged in their different occupations. Mrs. Clayton, a handsome, dignified lady, sat by the window sewing; Daisy, the eldest daughter, a fair, lovely girl of eighteen, was looking over some drawings. Fan, two years younger, was standing by the piano with her head resting on one hand, and with the other mercilessly thumping the piano keys. She was not as beautiful as her sister, but her large black eyes set off her bright little face to great advantage. Never were charms less appreciated than these possessed by Fan Clayton; she did not even know that her eyes were beautiful, or that her face was round and shapely as a baby's. She simply took it for granted that she was the black sheep of the flock; hadn't her mother told her so, and couldn't she see for herself? Bess, the youngest, sat on the floor, busy in the mysteries of doll-dressing.

Suddenly Mrs. Clayton looked up and exclaimed, impatiently.—

"Fan, do stop that noise! Your rudeness is quite shocking!"

"Rude again, mamma? It seems as though everything I do is rude," said Fan, pittishly.

"Ma," cried Bess. "I forgot to bring down my big doll; can't Fan go up and get it?"

"Certainly, my dear, Fannie, get your sister's doll."

"Ma," said Fan, excitedly, "I am tired of all this! Why should I wait upon my sister? I don't intend to get Bessie's doll; its time she learned to wait on herself."

"Fan," exclaimed Mrs. Clayton, "when will you learn to restrain your angry temper, and be more respectful to me?"

Just then a tap was heard at the door, and upon being told to come in, a servant entered and handed Mrs. Clayton a note, which she immediately perused.

"Girls, what do you suppose?" cried she, excitedly; "your father writes that Charlie Monroe has returned from Europe, and he will bring him home for dinner."

"Is it possible?" exclaimed Daisy. "Oh, I am so anxious to see him! Nell Alderman says he is rich, handsome, witty and all that. I do hope his taste lies in the direction of blue eyes and golden locks," at the same time lovingly caressing her beautiful hair. "Mamma, what shall I wear?"

"My darling, you must put on your pale blue silk, and make yourself look as lovely as possible," said Mrs. Clayton, with an admiring glance at her lovely child. "And you"—glancing at Fan—"can wear your black silk."

"You mean the old black silk of Daisy's which you fixed over for me," said Fan, saucily. "Mr. Monroe will not look twice at me, so I won't go to the trouble of changing my dress at all," she concluded, glancing at her pretty gray walking suit.

As it was immaterial to Mrs. Clayton whether Fan look well or not, she let her have her way.

Daisy, who had left the room, returned in about half an hour, looking as lovely as a picture in her pale blue silk and white lace. She tripped into the room with a conscious smile on her beautiful lips, and the proud and partial mother, on beholding her, said.—

"Daisy, you look superb! No man can resist you now—not even Mr. Monroe, I am certain."

Fan stood in the background, looking moodily at her beautiful sister, and only too conscious of the partiality shown by her mother, which knowledge made her all the more indifferent to her looks; and as she tried to think, she could not recall one intance where her mother had said, "Fan, you look well," while upon Daisy she showered compliments innumerable.

"Well," thought she, "it don't make any difference whether I look well or not, for as I was born ugly I suppose I can live so. I am rather glad I am not so handsome as Daisy, for I think it is silly to be told a dozen times a day how beautiful you are. And the way Daisy drops her eyes, so as to show her long lashes off to the best advantage, is ridiculous. I never could be so silly."

But Fan's musing was cut short by the entrance of Bess, who was arrayed in Swiss muslin and lace.

"Come here, my baby. You look very pretty," said Mrs. Clayton; and she placed Bess upon her lap.

"Daisy looks pretty, too, don't she, mamma?"

"Yes, dear, Daisy looks very pretty," replied Mrs. Clayton.

"But Fannie don't, does she, mamma?"

"No, darling; Fannie did not think Mr. Monroe worth dressing for." And Mrs. Clayton looked carelessly at Fan.

"No, I don't think Mr. Monroe or any other man worth dressing for; but if he is coming I wish he would hurry, for I am dreadfully hungry," said Fan, disrespectfully.

Just then, as if in answer to her words, the bell sounded through the hall. They all looked up expectantly, then Daisy ran to a seat and asked, hurriedly.—

"Mamma, am I sitting gracefully? Are the folds of my dress hanging right?"

"You are perfect, my dear," said Mrs. Clayton, rising to receive her visitor.

Fan, perfectly unmoved by the excitement going on around her, was standing near the piano in her favorite position, her head resting on her hand, and her eyes raised sauciiy in order to get the first glance of Mr. Monroe. If she but knew what a pretty picture she made, she perhaps might have thought more of herself and wondered a little as to what impression she would make on their visitor; as it was, she thought nothing about it, and waited half sullenly and half saucily for the appearance of the gentleman.

The door opened; first came Mr. Clayton, a tall, dignified gentleman, with a good-natured looking face, and behind him came Mr. Monroe. All eyes were centered upon him; what they beheld were laughing blue eyes, handsome features, raven locks, and a grand figure. Fan gave one swift look, then turned her eyes away.

Mr. Clayton walked into the room and introduced Mr. Monroe to his wife, then took him by the hand and led him to where Daisy was sitting; and as the young man looked at her he thought he had never seen any one so perfectly beautiful in his life.

"This, Mr. Monroe, is my daughter, Daisy," and he gazed proudly at her beautiful toilet.

"Miss Daisy," said Mr. Monroe, after he had bowed and taken her proffered hand, "I am most happy to meet you, and I am heartily glad of the opportunity which gives me the pleasure of forming your acquaintance to-night."

Daisy murmured some few polite words in reply, when Mr. Clayton exclaimed.—

"Here, Fan, Mr. Monroe wants to know all my daughters, and as you are by no means the least of them, I must not deprive him of the pleasure of an introduction to my little tomboy pride." And he affectionately put his arm around her. "This, Mr. Monroe, is my little hoyden, who can talk more in sixty seconds than a rational man can in one honr; has the worst temper, the sweetest disposition, and is altogether the most charming little girl you ever saw."

After this introduction, Fan, not designing to notice the outstretched hand and smiling face of the stranger, threw her arms around her father's neck, and, after kissing him repeatedly.—

"Papa, what made you introduce me to him? You know I hate young men, and only love old ones, like you."

"Then I sincerely regret, Miss Fannie, that I am not old, like your papa, for perhaps that would win your favor," said Mr. Monroe, who had overheard her words. "But what can't be cured must be endured; and as I can't deny the fact that I am younger than your father, I hope you will make my case an exception, and not hate me quite as bitterly as you hate young men in general."

This was said in a laughing, pleasant manner that Fan, blushing to the roots of her hair, looked up archly and said.—

"I am sorry you heard me tell papa that, but it is the truth; I don't like young men, they are so silly! But I shall try and endure you."

Mrs. Claton looked frowningly at Fanny, for expressing herself thus freely, but the rest laughed heartily, and Mr. Monroe said—

"I shall try and prove worthy of your endurance."

Mr. Clayton was about to make a remark when Bess came to his side, and said, with tears in her eyes:

"Papa, did you forget little Bess? I want to know the gentleman, too."

"Well done! If I didn't forget to show you my baby, Mr. Monroe," said Mr. Clayton, as he raised Bess in his arms and placed her on a table in full view of all. "She feels quite dejected in consequence. Miss Bess Clayton, Mr. Charles Monroe."

Miss Bess was delighted with this formal introduction, and clapped her hands gleefully, while Mr. Monroe took her pretty face in his hands and kissed her, at the same time saying: "So this is your baby?"

"I am not a baby!" indignantly retorted Bess. "I go to school and am in the second reader, and I learn in the spelling book, too."

More talking was prevented by the appearance of the servant, who informed Mrs. Clayton that dinner was served. Mr. Clayton offered his arm to his wife, while Mr. Monroe escorted Daisy, and in the rear came Bess and Fan. Fannie sit opposite Mr. Monroe at at the table, and Daisy sit at the right of him. Mrs. Clayton was very gracious and extremely pleasant during the meal, while Daisy was constantly blushing and rather talkative.

Fan had nothing to say, except when she addressed a few words to her father, who sat at her left. Mr. Monroe, though he seemed very attentive to Daisy, would ever and anon glance at Fan, who, however, would not return his look.

After dinner they all retired to the sitting room, while Mr. Monroe and Daisy sit on a sofa, conversing in low, earnest tones, and Mrs. Clayton, after looking at them with satisfaction, sat down to play a game of chess with her husband. Fan, perceiving that all were engaged, and not likely to notice her, sat down before the piano and ran her fingers carelessly over the keys. Suddenly she heard Mr. Monroe's voice saying, pleasantly:

"Miss Fannie, do give us a song."

"Don't know any worth singing," said Fan, still running her fingers over the keys without once looking up.

"Let me be the judge after I have heard you. Do grant me this favor, Miss Fannie."

"Well, I suppose I must comply, as it is impolite to refuse the request of a guest."

She looked over her music, decided on a song and began to sing. If Fan Clayton excelled in one thing, it was her singing; she had a strong, rich voice, the sweetness of which went straight to one's heart, and Mr. Monroe was so absorbed in listening that he forgot to turn the pages. At last the song ceased; not a word was said until Mrs. Clayton exclaimed:

"Why, Monroe, you ought to consider yourself a lucky fellow, for it's not often that Fan is gracious enough to favor a gentleman with a song."

"Which fact, Miss Fannie, makes me all the more thankful to you; I never dreamed you could sing like that; I was positively enchanted," said Mr. Monroe.

Fannie then left the piano, and watched the game of chess her parents were playing. Mr. Monroe returned to Daisy's side, and devoted himself to her the rest of the evening.

That night, after all had retired, Mrs. Clayton said to her husband:

"Harry, did you observe what undivided attention Mr. Monroe bestowed upon our Daisy? He is sure to fall in love with her, and I shall be proud to call him son."

"He may be our son, but not Daisy's husband. If I can see aright, he was more taken with Fan," replied Mr. Clayton.

"Pshaw! the idea of any one preferring Fan when Daisy is to be had! Let me assure you that you did not see aright," confidently asserted Mrs. Clayton.

The next day Mr. Monroe called and found Mrs. Clayton and Daisy at home. After conversing a while on different subjects, he asked for Miss Fannie. Mrs. Clayton replied that she had gone out. Mr. Monroe left shortly after, and walked slowly down the street. In a few moments he met Fan. His face brightened.

"Miss Fannie!"

She looked up, blushed hotly and lowered her eyes, at the same time saying:

"Mr. Monroe! What a fright you gave me! If you had fallen from the clouds you could not have come upon me more suddenly."

"I hope, though I surpised you, I am none the less welcome. I have just come from your house, and I asked for you. Where were you going just now?"

"To the park," replied Fan.

"Well, may I accompany you?" And he looked eagerly into her face.

"Mr. Monroe," said Fan, in a surprised tone, "can you really mean it? Why do you wish to go to the park with me?"

"Because I like you, Fannie," frankly replied Mr. Monre. "Don't you like me better than you thought you would?"

"Yes, a little better," replied Fan, laughingly.

"But, Fannie," continued Mr. Monroe, "this must not be our only walk; I will meet you here every day after this."

"Oh, that will be such fun! I won't let the people at home know a word about it," continued Fannie, gleefully.

So day after day Mr. Monroe called at the house, but never once asked for Fan, to the gratification of both Mrs. Clayton and Daisy; and day after day he met the young girl. So things continued for six months.

Mrs. Clayton and Daisy were in the sitting room, one afternoon, when Daisy said:

"Ma, is it not strange that Mr. Monroe has not once spoken to me about love? I am sure I do all in my power to charm him."

"Never mind, Daisy, dear; that is his way; take my word for it, he is in love with you, and will propose soon," said Mrs. Clayton, consolingly.

Soon after, Fan came bounding into the room, her eyes dancing, her lips smiling, and, after making a grand bow, said:

"Ladies, open your eyes and look well, for you see before you the future Mrs. Charles Monroe."

"Wha-a-t!" shrieked both ladies in chorus.

"Didn't you understand me?" quietly replied Fan. "Mr. Monroe has asked me to be his wife, and I have accepted him."

It took a minute for the ladies to comprehend this, and then Daisy cried:

"Fannie, you are a deceitful thing! How dare you rob me of my love?"

"If by deceit you mean that I have found one other in the world to love beside dear papa, you may call me deceitful. But I'll venture to say that when I am Mrs. Monroe, such expressions will not sully your lips in regard to me." And with another bow she left the room, amidst the sobs of Daisy.

"Oh, ma, isn't that terrible?" cried Daisy.

"Well, my dear, it is astonishing that he should prefer Fan to you; but never mind, there are plenty of lovers left. Now stop weeping, or your eyes will look red and ugly."

This last had more effect on Daisy than anything said previously.

That night Mr. Monroe called and asked Fan's parents for her hand in due form. Mr. Clayton was delighted, and Mrs. Clayton, trying to make the best of a bad bargain, looked pleased also. In the course of the evening, Mr. Monroe, taking Fan by the hand, led her up to Mr. Clayton, and said:

"Mr. Clayton, six months ago you introduced me to your hoyden and pride; now allow me the pleasure of introducing you to mine."

Mr. Clayton fondly took her in his arms and said, with tears in his eyes:

"Is papa's tomboy going to leave him? What will he do without her?"

Not many weeks after Fan was married. The happy pair took a trip of several weeks, and at last returned to their elegant home.

Daisy married Mr. Murray, who was neither so handsome nor so rich as Mr. Monroe; but she is very happy, nevertheless.

Fan is still bright, sparkling and saucy, and is the light of her husband's life. Mrs. Clayton is very proud of Fan's position in society, and is more often heard to speak of "my daughter, Mrs. Monroe," than "my daughter, Mrs. Murray."

The Horrors of Cyprus.

The special correspondent of the London *Standard* wrote from Larnaca concerning the country recently acquired by Great Britain: "The trail of the serpent is frequent and conspicuous. Crawling abominations infest the sacred groves; centipedes and sundry other entomological nuisances of the queerest names and shapes, that curdle the blood or tickle the midriff, frisk and skip in the grass. Had Cleopatra sojourned here, she would never have chosen the plan of *felo de se* she did—the asp is vulgar that by no manner of means could suicide by its instrumentality be considered respectable. The mosquitoes hold high level, but he would be effeminate indeed who would make moan over them. No: the plague from which we fly in abject terror are the snakes. There are four species of them, and two of them are of the deadliest type. These are the cofia, which is ground-colored, some two and a half feet long on an average, and with a sharp-pointed head and under part streaked with white. The venom of this reptile is so poisonous that its bite kills in six hours. This is no traveler's tale grounded on vague hearsay. Lieutenant Seager told me he had a boy carried into the hospital one morning at Linasol who had been bitten by the cofia. Before the afternoon the poor lad was rigid in death. The clough is the deadly congener of the cofia; he is also of the treacherous color of the ground, and sometimes makes his way into dwelling houses. Vice-Consul Loise found one coiled around the neck of a favorite kitten the other day. Because of the snakes the field laborers and all the inhabitants of the rural districts, women and toddling children included, wear high boots. But high boots will not protect against that ugly rival of the snake, the venomous spider, whose puncture is credibly reported to sign one's death warrant. With all these thick-sown terrors under foot and in the air, it is notable how exempt we are from dread of these troubles till we meet them, and how few are the deaths from snake bites and kindred accidents."

The Esquimaux ain't much on euchre, but when you come to tackle 'em on old sledge, it's a draw-game every time.

Babies never cry for spilt milk. It is milk that hasn't been spilt that they cry for.

Is a player who forgets to chalk his cue ever beaten by "long chalks?"

A Greeny at the Capital

"Baltimore!"

I had left Philadelphia on the midnight train for Washington, and having all my life been impressed with the wickedness of the latter city, when I dropped off to sleep in the cars, I dreamed that I was rolling by express to the lower regions. I was therefore much relieved by the cry of the conductor, which roused me from an uneasy slumber, for I knew that on the road to the unmentionable place, Baltimore was not one of the way stations. I dozed off again, and the next fancy that disturbed my slumber was that I was part of a car load of milk. I heard the tramp of the horses and the toot, toot, too-too of the horn. But as nobody wanted to buy any milk, I and the rest of the cans got safely through the town. A locomotive then backed up, and with a cry between a snore and a groan, started off for the city of molasses candy pavements. My first impression of Washington did not dispel my idea of its wickedness. The first man I met was an individual with a very red nose and that aromatic breath which can only be obtained by imbibing the combination of whisky, bitters, lemon and sugar, which is termed cocktail, so I am informed. It was six o'clock in the morning, and I speculated on what must be the condition of the Washingtonian at six o'clock in the evening, if my newly made acquaintance was a fair specimen of the average citizen. I knew that the population of the city was made up of negroes and rebel generals, and as my friend with the red nose was not colored, I at once set him down as and ex-leader of the Confederate army.

I conversed with him and asked many questions concerning the town. He scouted at the idea of my being a stranger, and before I bid him good day he was fully convinced that I had been trying to take him in. We walked a short distance together, and when some houses that had hitherto obstructed the view were passed, and the great dome of the Capitol loomed in sight, I asked, "Is that the Capitol?"

"Look here," was the answer, "you're no stranger; you're no greeny."

I wasn't a stranger or a "greeny," because I recognized a building that I had pored over in school books and had worn off cakes of soap in washing since I was ten years old! I assured the general that he was mistaken, but he left me with an incredulous smile struggling to outshine the cardinal glow of his nose.

I walked to the Capitol, and saw many negroes and rebel generals on the way. As everybody walked in the street instead of on the sidewalk, so did I; and I trod Boss Sheppard's molasses-candy pavements with great respect. I had heard how many million dollars they cost, and I felt as if I was treading on five dollar greenbacks. The Capitol was not awake yet, so I started out Pennsylvania avenue. The first object that struck my wandering gaze was a relic of the Centennial—the French fountain which stood between the Main Building and Machinery Hall. Wherever I go I see relics of the Centenntial. Like the Hebrew children, they are scattered over the world. Out Pennsylvania avenue I strolled, and bought a newspaper. I gave the boy a dime. He had no change, and walked off. I called him back and recovered my money. I would not pay ten cents for a Washington newspaper. I made my way to the White House, and, as I looked at the modest affair, I thought it was not such a grand thing to be President of these United States after all. Excavations were going on in the grounds, and a workman told me they were giving Ruthy more gas. Across the avenue I walked into a park. Several colored men were cleaning the walks.

"What park is this?" I asked.

"Lafayette, sah."

"Oh, yes, I see there a statue of Lafayette," I said, pointing to an equestrian figure.

"No, sah, that's Jackson, sah."

I gave him a quarter not to laugh or to spread the news among his fellows. I moved along and looked at the outside of the Treasury Department and saw the countesses going to work. I next came to the Patent Office. I know all about that department, and I think it needs reforming. I sent a valuable invention there once—an invention that was to revolutionize the bread bakery business. The patent was rejected. They said the idea had been covered ten years before. I have the evidence of the department's corruption at home in the shape of a notice to that effect. It is all I have to show for $50 and many sleepless nights.

I was told I might get back to the Capitol by taking a horse car or a chariot. A chariot! That was the thing! A chariot, and perhaps a chariot race! Memories of ancient Rome and Barnum's Hippodrome crowded upon me, and I rushed back to Pennsylvania avenue to take a a chariot—that is, if the rushing steeds could be controlled long enough for me to get aboard. I saw a chariot. To say that I was disappointed does not express the idea. The English Language is sometimes very weak. Imagine a vehicle the nearest description of which is that it is a cross between a hotel coach and one horse Union line night car. You need not imagine the horses. Suffice it to say that they did not prance and they did not race. They got to the Capitol at the pace that Tilden is going to the White House, the only difference being that the animals did get there.

Standing on the terrace, viewing the avenues which spread out like the spokes of a wheel, I was approached by a colored gentleman in considerable decay—that is as to clothing. He wore fringe on the bottom of his trousers, and his coat was of many colors. His hat would have damned him in any city but Washington.

"Fine view from here, sah," he said. I assented. "Dat buildin' on de far left, sah, is de house dat Washington lived in."

"You don't tell me?" I said, viewing a faded brick edifice with awe.

"Dat buildin' to do obstreme right, sah, is where de fust Congress met."

"Indeed."

"Right underneath here, sah, in de vaults, de bread for de army of de Potomack was cooked, sah."

"Where did the smoke go?"

"I don't know about dat, sah; did you eber see de bronze doors which cost $35,000?"

I never had, and he took me and showed them to me, and pointed out houses in which he said different events had occurred. I believe I saw the buildings in which all the great things of the revolution and the rebellion had taken place, and I was much edified. He pointed out Ben Butler's house. I asked him if he knew widow Oliver.

"Does she keep a boarding house here, sah?"

I informed him I meant Cameron's widow Oliver, and I enlightened him about the trial for breach of promise.

"Oh! her, sah! I know who you mean now," and I firmly believe that he did not. "You see dat walk dere—dat's where she waited for him every day. She never came near de Senate proportion of de buildin', sah, but she jest walked round and round dat walk waiting for him. I've seen her many and many a time. Oh, yes; I know her well, sah."

He then pointed out the statuary.

"Columbus Discovering the World, sah; Peace and Prosperity, sah; Wah, sah."

"Who is that facing us?" I asked, as I thought I recognized a similar face.

"Dat, sah, is Washington. Fust in wah, fust in peace and fust in de hearts of his—"

"Stop, or you die!" I cried, and he stopped.

He then showed me the different "proportions" of the Capitol, as he called them. I remarked that he was pretty familiar with the sacred edifice, to which he answered:

"I worked about dis here buildin', sah, nigh onter eight years, but you see what dey call the Dimocrats—dey shoved me out, and I got permission to show the place to strangers. Ever bin to de Smithsonian Institute. Fine collection, sah. Dey have got a pair ob boots made from de hide of a man, sah, and de skin of a snake dey call de bo' constructor, sah. All strangers go to de Institute, sah."

I said I would inspect that hide of man when I had more leisure, and I left to look into the inside of things at the Capitol. I no sooner entered the doorway than I was approached by a man in a blue shirt, wearing a badge and carrying a stout cane.

"You are a stranger, sir?"

"Please don't take me in."

"I saw you talking to that colored fellow outside, and I thought you would like to be shown around. I am the guide inside, sir."

I preferred to show myself around, and as I did so I discovered that the man in the blue suit had either lied to me or else had come into the world several dozen at a time. Guides pounced on me at almost every step, and all told me I was a stranger. I engaged none of them.

I saw the House, which was only a room, and the Senate chamber. I looked into the Supreme Court room. They were sweeping it out. A man told me they swept it out every day since the memorable day when Hayes was declared elected by eight to seven. I climbed up into the dome and looked down upon Washington, and then came down to it and started for the Smithsonian. There were fossils and fossils, but I never saw the boots made from a man's hide; not that they may not be there, for I never inquired for them. There was a very pretty girl among the visitors, however, and I took that in. Her face contrasted admirably with a huge dried tortoise near which she was standiug, and a case full of dried Indians' heads made a beautiful background for the picture. Next I went to the Corcoran Art Gallery. There was a box at the entrance and a card calling on the patriotic to contribute to the Washington monument. The box was not very full. Pennsylvanians had evidently not been numerous among the visitors. One visitor had been patriotic to the extent of a large coat button. I gave three cents, and hope they will go right along now and finish the monument.

In walking around the streets afterward I came to a curiosity shop and beer saloon combined. I have a great taste for curiosities, and walked in. There was a supposed hat, alleged to have been worn by Zachary Taylor, and a pair of Washington's shoes. The latter were in a wonderful state of preservation, so much so, in fact, that if I had seen them anywhere else I should have taken them for a pair of prison made brogans.—"cheap at 67½ cents."

Took the train, then, for Baltimore, and on arriving in that city went to the Maltby House. It is situated in the business centre of the town, and, as I was on a pleasure trip, I stopped there. The first thing I found out about Baltimore was that gas was only $1.30 a thousand feet. I spoke to the clerk about this, and he told me that, notwithstanding that, they made their own gas at the hotel. I said the hotels of Philadelphia were commencing to do the same, whereat the clerk smiled and

said: "They can't make gas in Philadelphia hotels."

I asked, with some heat, why not, indeed.

"Oh, it all depends upon the clerks; they make the gas."

The hotel, with the exception of this clerk, was excellent, and I forgave the gassy individual before I left. But I don't think he believed me when I told him that all the gas in Philadelphia was made by the Board of Education, backed up by the Board of Health.

It rained heavily that night, and the gutters ran like torrents. Next morning the streets were white and clean. What a paradise for street-cleaning contractors, I thought. The rain did the work beautifully. If Philadelphia had a few hills like Baltimore, the Board of Health would make less gas. I saw no white shuttered houses, no long prospects of three-storied bricks, and no peanuts. HAPOTH.

Perhaps the "Midgets" are as diminutive as any pair of known mortals. One of them—a girl, said to be fifteen years old—is named Lucia Zarate, and was born in Mexico. She weighs four and three-quarter pounds and is about as large as a medium-sized doll. The boy is a native of Chenango county, New York, is fourteen years old, and turns the scales at nine pounds. The mother of this boy recently gave birth to a little girl in New York; and the new-born child weighed more at its birth than her fourteen-year old brother.

She took him for better or for worse, and a year after mournfully admitted he was full of it.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

SOME time ago we received from Scribner & Co., publishers, No. 743 and 745 Broadway, New York, a copy of their new hymn and tune book, entitled "Spiritual Songs." We have examined the work carefully, as have our ladies, who, by the way, are the best judges in such matters, and they pronounce it "very good," and say that they can fully endorse the following words of commendation, from the Baltimore *Episcopal Methodist:* "We do not hesitate to say that this is in many respects the most complete collection of sacred songs that we have yet seen. Among the many ephemeral and new-fangled productions that have recently been introduced into the psalmody of the church, it is refreshing to pick up such a book as this, in which all those grand old hymns and tunes that have so long dignified and inspired this part of public and social worship have been scrupulously preserved. All the more modern compositions of genuine merit have been added to them; leaving indeed but little to be desired in the way of a hymnal. To show from how large a field the editor of this collection has culled, the index of authors shows a list of names, including all who have attained any prominence in this department of sacred literature. The tunes, of which there is also a full index, are as well selected as the hymns. The two invariably accompany one another in their proper order. There is a full index as well as classification of subjects, and an index of first lines and of stanzas. The work is beautifully gotten up, and is worthy of universal circulation among the churches."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR MAY, 1879.—The May number of *Harper's Magazine* is very richly illustrated, containing over one hundred engravings that may confidently challenge comparison. The illustrated subjects offer unusual opportunities for picturesque treatment. At the outset the reader, in a "Peninsular Canaan," is transported to that wonderful region known—though it can scarcely be said to be known at all—as "the Eastern Shore," on the Chesapeake Bay. Howard Pyle, who writes the article, also illustrates it with eighteen novel pictures of character and scenery.

Colonel Waring's third Tyrol paper takes us from Botzen to Waidbruck, and then unveils the wonders of Grodner Thal—the most curious and interesting of the Tyrolese valleys—where to this day "the old Rhœti-Roman heathern hold to their old Romance language," and make wooden toys for the world. The illustrations of character and of the mountain scenery are superb. Not the least interesting feature of the paper is Colonel Waring's account of his visit to William Howitt (who has recently died) in his summer tent at Dietenheim. A beautiful portrait of this literary veteran accompanies the description.

The Art paper of the number is devoted to "The study of Art in Boston"—an admirable and comprehensive treatment of the subject by George P. Lathrop, with twenty-eight fine illustrations. After showing what, and by what methods, the student in the Boston schools learns of art, the remainder of the paper is a description of the Boston Art Museum, with its principal and subsidiary art schools.

Julius Wilcox contributes an interesting article, amply illustrated, on "The Piano and its Antecedents."

The principal article in the number as regards timely interest, is William Winter's beautiful paper about Stratford-upon-Avon—now the theatre of a festival commemoration on the occasion of the dedication of the Shakspeare Memorial building. Mr. Winter happily groups the Shakspearean associations of Stradford; and the twenty-two illustrations of his paper, several of which are from Mr. Abbey's drawings, are as remarkable engravings as they are interesting pictures. One of the illustrations represents O'Donovan's recent bust of Shakspeare. This paper is in itself a beautiful Shakspeare Memorial.

New Advertisements.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 25th judicial district, consisting of the Counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, and the Hon. Samuel Frank and the Hon. John Divens, Associate Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date, 8th day of Feburary, A. D., 1879, to me directed, for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the peace in Bellefonte, for the County of Centre, and to commence on the fourth Monday of Apr. next, being the 28th day of Apr. 1879, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Alderman and Constables of said County of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 28th day of Apr. in the year of our Lord, 1879 and in the one hundred and third year of the independence of the United States.

JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff.

2-4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Marry Emma Swarm, late of Spring township, Centre county, deceased, notice is hereby given to all parties indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same, duly authenticated to

J. E. SWARM, Administrator.
Pleasant Gap, Pa.

13-6t
March 18, '79.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Whereas letters of administration upon the estate of David Weaver, deceased, late of the borough of Bellefonte, have been granted to the undersigned, notice is given to persons in debt to said estate that payment must be made, and those having claims against said estate should present the same to

SUSAN WEAVER,
JAMES C. WEAVER,
Administrators.

Bellefonte, March 28, 1879. 14-6t

READER! BEFORE BUYING A PIANO OR ORGAN

Do not fail to send for my latest 20 page Illustrated Newspaper with much valuable information Free. New Pianos, $125, $135 and upwards. New Organs, $65 to $440. Be sure to write me before buying elsewhere. Beware of Imitators. Address, DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J. 15-4w

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There is no doubt about the great superiority of this article over common porous plasters and other external remedies, such as liniments, electrical appliances, &c. Ask physicians in your own locality about it. It is wonderful.

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MONEY

NELATON PADS cured and health restored. Nelaton's LIVER-PADS cure Dyspepsia, Inflammation in the Stomach, Fever and Ague, etc. Price, $1.50. His KIDNEY-PADS cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Nervous Debility, etc. Price, $2. Pads sent by mail postpaid on receipt of price. Send for Circulars. A. B. LITTLE, Gen. Agent, 1036 Walnut St., Phila. Pa. AGENTS WANTED.

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In basement of the Conrad House, Bellefonte, Pa. The best of razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a shave without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, hair oil, hair restoratives, etc., constantly on hand. *Warm and Cold Baths.* 5 1 tf

WM. MILLS,
FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High street, Bellefonte, Pa. 5 29 1y

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE First National Bank of Bellefonte, at Bellefonte, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business April 4, 1879:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	$270,249.94
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000.00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	28,125.00
Due from approved reserve agents	29,515.07
" " other National Banks	26,326.65
" " State Banks and Bankers	4,038.05
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	26,229.35
Current Expenses and Taxes paid	2,590.37
Checks and other cash items	2,405.23
Bills of other Banks	1,009.00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	546.99
Specie	4,861.00
Legal tender notes	28,140.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	4,500.00
Total	$528,446.65

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits	4,478.65
National Bank notes outstanding	90,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	137,994.02
Time certificates of deposits	123,862.47
Due to other National Banks	20,929.46
Due to State Banks and Bankers	1,182.05
Total	$528,446.65

State of Pennsylvania, [*S. S.*]
COUNTY OF CENTRE.

I, John P. Harris, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN P. HARRIS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of April, 1879.
ROLAND C. CHESSMAN, Notary Public.

Correct—attest,
E. C. HUMES,
THOS. R. HAYES, } Directors.
ADAM HOY.

Professional Cards.

J. G. LOVE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Office in rooms formerly occupied by the late W. P. Wilson. ja4'71-tf

A. O. FURST,
Attorney-at-Law,
office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8 1-tf

CLEMENT DALE,
Attorney-at-Law,
office on High Street, second door from First National Bank. 8 42-tf

W. A. MORRISON,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa.

E. BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.

E. & E. M. BLANCHARD,
Attorneys-at-Law,
v6 1-1y Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co.'s Bank. v6n1-1y

C. T. ALEXANDER.....C. M. BOWERS.

ALEXANDER & BOWERS,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1—9-32

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-east corner of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank. 7 1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Office on Allegheny Street, over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN,
Attorney-at-Law.
Office North side of the Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

JOHN BLAIR LINN,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office on Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Pa. 11-8-tf

D. S. KELLER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Office on Allegheny street, first door south of Lyon's new store. 5 17-1y

Banks and Bankers.

E. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. E. I. KIRK.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa. 10-16 1y

G. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, located at Bellefonte, Pa. Office in the Myers property, on Bishop street, opposite Graham's Shoe Store. 8-23

DR. J. D. GEISSINGER,
DENTIST.

A graduate of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, Philadelphia, has permanently located in Bellefonte, Pa., for the practice of Dentistry in all its branches, including the treatment of diseases of the mouth.

Office: Second floor, Furst's building, North side of Court House. 10-31-tf

Dr. J. M. Lindsey

HAS LOCATED PERMANENTLY

IN BELLEFONTE.

OFFICE ON BISHOP STREET,

EAST OF ALLEGHENY,

NEAR CATHOLIC CHURCH.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

CATARRH, CONSUMPTION,

RHEUMATISM,

SCROFULA AND CANCER.

12-tf ADVICE FREE.

Miscellaneous.

THOMAS H. RHOADS,
is prepared to do
PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING

at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

Satisfaction guaranteed. 8-12-1y

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me. 10 21 1y

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest-selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 15-4w

Bunnell & Aikens.---Music Store.

BELLEFONTE MUSIC STORE

PIANOS, ORGANS & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ALL THE POPULAR SHEET MUSIC.

Repairing and Tuning Done in the Best Manner.

PIANOS.

CHICKERING,
STEINWAY,
ARION,
WATERS.

ORGANS.

ESTEY,
WATERS,
WOODS,
MASON & HAMLIN.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS AND ORGANS.

7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, - - - - - $150.00.
9-STOP ORGANS, 2 FULL SETS OF REEDS, ONLY - - - 55.00,—Regular price, $270.00.
13- " " 3 " " " " - - - 75.00, " " 340.00.

This Organ has the Grand Organ Knee-Swell.

Second-hand Organs as low as $25.00. *Second-hand Pianos as low as $50.00.*

Violins and Accordeons from $2 Upwards. *Piano and Organ Instructors.* *Covers and Stools.*

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

SEWING MACHINES.

New Domestic, $30.00
New White, 25.00.
New St. John, 25.00.

New Improved Singer, $22.50.
New Improved Howe, 22.50.
Second-hand Machines as low as $5.00.

AGENTS FOR E. BUTTERICK & CO.'S PERFECT-FITTING PATTERNS.

Orders by mail solicited and promptly filled. No agents employed. The buyers get the agents' profit. We buy our Pianos, Organs and Machines for Cash, and will give customers the advantage.

BUNNELL & AIKENS,
Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

vol 11-8-tf

Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after November 10, 1878:

	WINTER.	
ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p m
" "	Harrisburg	4 25 a m
" "	Williamsport	8 35 a m
" "	Lock Haven	9 40 a m
" "	Renovo	11 00 a m
" arr at	Erie	7 35 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	7 20 a m
" "	Harrisburg	10 50 a m
" "	Williamsport	2 20 p m
" "	Lock Haven	3 25 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at		4 35 p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 45 a m
" "	Harrisburg	3 35 p m
" "	Williamsport	7 25 p m
" arr at	Lock Haven	8 40 p m
	EASTWARD.	
PACIFIC EXP. leaves	Lock Haven	6 40 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	7 14 a m
" "	Williamsport	7 55 a m
arr at	Harrisburg	11 55 a m
"	Philadelphia	3 40 p m
DAY EXP. leaves	Lock Haven	11 20 a m
" "	Williamsport	12 40 p m
" arr at	Harrisburg	4 10 p m
" "	Philadelphia	7 20 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Renovo	8 35 p m
" "	Lock Haven	9 45 p m
" "	Williamsport	11 05 p m
" arr at	Harrisburg	2 45 a m
" "	Philadelphia	7 00 a m
FAST LINE leaves	Williamsport	12 35 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	3 55 a m
" "	Philadelphia	7 40 a m

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Exp. West, Erie Exp. West, Philadelphia Express East and Day Express East, and Sunday Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, *Gen'l Sup't.*

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table December 31, 1877.

	WESTWARD.	Exp. A. M.	Mail P. M.
Leave	Lock Haven	5 25	3 25
	Flemington	5 29	3 30
	Mill Hall	5 33	3 33
	Beech Creek	5 46	3 47
	Eagleville	5 50	3 51
	Howard	6 00	4 00
	Mount Eagle	6 08	4 10
	Curtin	6 13	4 16
	Milesburg	6 23	4 25
	Bellefonte	6 33	4 35
	Milesburg	6 43	4 45
	Snow Shoe Int	6 48	4 48
	Unionville	6 58	4 58
	Julian	7 09	5 10
	Martha	7 18	5 21
	Port Matilda	7 26	5 31
	Hannah	7 34	5 40
	Fowler	7 40	5 46
	Bald Eagle	7 48	5 53
	Vail	7 53	5 58
	East Tyrone	7 58	6 03
Arriv	at Tyrone	8 05	6 10
	EASTWARD.	P.M.	A.M.
Leave	Tyrone	7 08	8 30
	East Tyrone	7 15	8 37
	Vail	7 19	8 42
	Bald Eagle	7 23	8 47
	Fowler	8 54	7 30
	Hannah	7 36	9 02
	Port Matilda	7 44	9 11
	Martha	7 52	9 20
	Julian	8 01	9 30
	Unionville	8 11	9 42
	Snow Shoe Int	8 21	9 51
	Milesburg	8 24	9 55
	Bellefonte	8 32	10 03
	Milesburg	8 45	10 15
	Curtin	8 55	10 25
	Mount Eagle	9 00	10 30
	Howard	9 08	10 40
	Eagleville	9 18	10 52
	Beech Creek	9 22	10 57
	Mill Hall	9 34	11 10
	Flemington	9 37	11 14
Arrive at	Lock Haven	9 42	11 18

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after Dec. 31, 1877.

Leaves Snow Shoe 7.30 a. m., arrives in Bellefonte 9.10 a. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 10.20 a. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.57 a. m.

Leaves Snow Shoe 2.32 p. m., arrives in Bellefonte 4.12 p. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 4.55 p. m., arrives Snow Shoe 6.27 p. m.

DANIEL RHOADS, *General Sup't.*

Confectionery.

CANDY MANUFACTORY AND BAKERY.

Mr. Albert Kauth,

—AT THE—

Bishop Street Bakery,

is now making the very best BREAD, CAKES AND PIES in Bellefonte.

Candies and Confections.

He also manufactures all kinds of candies, and dealers can purchase of him as low as in the city. Candies of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates Nuts, Syrups, Jellies and everything good.

CENTRE COUNTY OYSTER DEPOT.

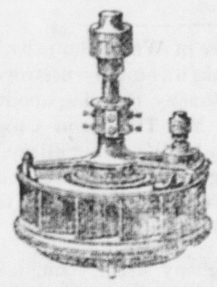
An excellent oyster saloon also attached to the Bakery. Call and see me

8 22-1y ALBERT KAUTH.

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address STINSON & CO., Maine. 10 21 1y

Foundry and Machinists.

W. P. Duncan & Co.,



BELLEFONTE, PA.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.

BELLEFONTE

PATENT WATER WHEEL,

STEAM ENGINES,

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

ROLLING MILL

AND

Grist Mill Machinery.

5 46a12-tf.

Jewelry.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO

902 CHESTNUT ST. 902

PHILADELPHIA,

Jewelry, Silverware, Watches, Fancy Goods

HOLIDAY ASSORTMENT NOW READY.

Auctioneer's Card.

PHILIP TEATS, who has had large experience as an Auctioneer, offers his services to the people of Centre county.

He speaks German and English,

and possesses the invaluable gift in an auctioneer of a loud, clear voice, and can be distinctly heard a long distance. Those having work of this kind to do will do well to give him a call. Charges moderate. Call on or address him at Bellefonte, Pa. 12-1y

Advertising Agencies.

TO ADVERTISERS.

George P. Rowell & Co.'s

SELECT LIST

—OF—

LOCAL NEWSPAPERS.

Many persons suppose this list to be composed of Cheap, low-priced newspapers. The fact is quite otherwise. The Catalogue states exactly what the papers are. When the name of a paper is printed in FULL FACE TYPE it is in every instance the BEST paper in the place. When printed in CAPITALS it is the ONLY paper in the place. When printed in roman letters it is neither the best nor the only paper, but is usually a very good one, notwithstanding. The list gives the population of every town, and the circulation of every paper. It is not a CO-OPERATIVE LIST. At the foot of the catalogue for each State the important towns which are not covered by the list are enumerated. It is an HONEST LIST. The rates charged for advertising are barely one-fifth the publisher's schedule. The price for one inch four weeks in the entire list is $635. The regular rates of the papers for the same space and time are $3,136 55. The list includes 970 newspapers, of which 163 are issued daily and 807 weekly. They are located in 825 different cities and towns, of which 22 are State Capitals, 328 places of over 5,000 population, and 444 County Seats. Lists sent on application. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.'S Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., (Printing House Square,) New York. 10 33 1y

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST

ADVERTISING

To Reach Readers Outside of the Large Cities.

OVER 1000 NEWSPAPERS DIVIDED INTO SIX DIFFERENT LISTS.

Advertisements received for one or more lists. For catalogues containing names of papers, and other information and for estimates, address

BEALS & FOSTER,
10 Spruce St., New York

'10 33 1y

Miscellaneous.

PATENTS

OBTAINED for Inventors, in the United States, Canada, and Europe, at reduced rates. With our principal Office located in Washington, directly opposite the United States Patent Office, we are able to attend to all Patent Business with greater promptness and despatch and less cost, than other patent attorneys, who are at a distance from Washington, and who have, therefore, to employ "associate attorneys." We make preliminary examinations and furnish opinions as to patentability, free of charge, and all who are interested in new inventions and Patents are invited to send for a copy of our "Guide for obtaining Patents," which is sent free to any address, and contains complete instructions how to obtain Patents and other valuable matter. We refer to the German-American National Bank, Washington, D. C.; the Royal Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish Legations, at Washington; Hon. Joseph Casey, late Chief Justice U. S. Court of Claims; to the Officials of the U. S. Patent Office, and to Senators and Members of Congress from every State. Address, LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Solicitors of Patents and Attorneys at Law, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C. 17-4f

DYEING.

Mrs. W. E. Shope takes this method to inform her patrons that she is now located on Harrison avenue, north of cemetery, Bellefonte, where she is prepared to do dyeing in the most complete and satisfactory manner. Old clothes made as bright as new.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Don't forget the place, Harrison avenue, Bellefonte. 10-46-tf

$1200 returns in 30 days on $100 invested. Official reports and information free. Like profits weekly on Stock options of $10 to $50. Address, F. Potter Wight & Co., Bankers, 35 Wall St., N. Y. 13-4w

THE BEST IN THE WORLD SOLD BY ALL DEALERS

SO SIMPLE A CHILD CAN USE IT. WARRANTED FOR 3 YEARS

WHITE SEWING MACHINE

$1500 CASH TO AGENTS

BEWARE OF BOGUS DEALERS AND DEFACED NUMBERS
NOTICE OUR GENUINE NUMBER ON SHUTTLE RACE-PLATE.

FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS:

WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Additional Local Matters.

Bellefonte as a Summer Resort.

Monday's *Gazette & Bulletin*, of Williamsport, pays the following merited compliment to Bellefonte, its surroundings, and its big hotel: "Bellefonte, not unlike ancient Rome, sits enthroned on many hills, and her great spring, which gave the romantic town a name, is the wonder and admiration of all travelers. The surrounding mountains are grand, and add to the beauty of the picture, whilst the rich agricultural valleys to the south cannot be surpassed for fertility and beauty. Bellefonte's chief attraction, however, is her great hotel, the Bush House, now the resort of many summer tourists, kept by Mr. Hoppes, at one time a resident of Williamsport. Mr. W. P. Bigony, formerly of the Fallon House, Lock House, is the managing editor of this great hostelry, and he is untiring in his efforts to make all visitors feel not only at home, but when they go away to bear with them pleasant memories of the town and its charming surroundings. The great hotel is supplied with every modern improvement, its rooms are large, airy and well furnished, and the table is always furnished with the very best. The house can comfortably entertain 300 guests; there is pure spring water on every floor, and the great halls are twenty-one feet wide. If you would enjoy a few days' rest, no pleasanter place in that section of the State can be found than Bellefonte, and the Bush House is her chief glory."

—Intelligent cultivation of rare plants and choice flowers always yields a handsome reward to the person engaged in the work, and some of the most beautiful lessons in botany are gleaned from the tiny bud. While passing along Howard street, between Spring and Allegheny, the careful observer will not fail to notice the beautiful flower display of Mrs. Harry Teats, who takes great delight in this recreation. Her primroses, geraniums, lillies, roses, fuchias and the delicate flowers of the artillery bush are grand, and cannot fail to elicit praise and admiration from all lovers of the beautiful.

—In these precarious times, when economy is paramount over all other considerations, one frequently meets with things that attract more than usual interest. Some individual, who took unto himself the responsibility of economizing in printing affairs (for which we might call him a genuine misanthrope, and he had better look a leedle out hereafter) has posted conspicuously upon his fence, a short distance below town, the following unique inscription:

"NOTIC al. persons. tresspasin. On. these. gronds. wil. b. delt. with. a. cordin. To. the. law."

—G. B. Perkins, the Lock Haven enterprising dry goods merchant, wants us to go down to try the merits of the local we published for him week before last. He says he has the most magnificent stock of Brussels and ingrain carpets ever seen in that town. We would be glad to do as our friend suggests, but the trouble is we printers are always poor, and prefer bare floors, because—well, because they are so much easier kept clean and are more healthy. Don't you think?

—Capt. F. D. May, a prominent official of the Penn'a Railroad Co., took tea at the Bush House last Thursday night. Mr. May has headquarters at Williamsport, and travels over the State from that point. He is an extremely jolly chap, and besides is an old editor. He edited a paper during the Tyler campaign, and came out of the fight with a life pass to the poor house. Fortunately he secured a position with a railroad company, and has been in that business ever since.

—S. & A. Loeb, an enterprising dry goods firm of Bellefonte, occupy a whole page of the REPUBLICAN of that place. There's money in that for both advertiser and newspaper man. No use of a Lock Haven merchant advertising a free ride to the people of Centre county as an inducement to come down here to trade while they have such shrewd business men up there. —Lock Haven *Daily Journal*.

—The hop at Bush's Hall, last Friday night, passed off all right. No disturbances occurred, and everybody seemed in the best humor. During the intermission there was a two mile walking match between James McCulley, James Derr and "Doc" McAllister. The last named "ped" walked off with the prize, which amounted, all told, to two dollars. Time, McAllister, 12:50; Derr, 12:55; McCulley, —.

—Read the full page article, "Sticking to the Point."

—The Bellefonte Paper Co., (limited,) is the name of the new firm who own and manage the paper mill. It is composed of P. B. and F. W. Crider and George Valentine. John Clark, assisted by William Lucas and others, are attending to the mechanical operations of the concern. The mill started on Monday of last week, and is running on a very fine grade of manilla paper. The new firm is one of means, and we expect tha business will be pushed.

—While workmen were engaged in excavating for the wall of Judge Irwin's new office building, they exhumed the remains of an old charcoal pit that was used about 1709 or 1800. The wood from which the coal was made is supposed to have been taken from the lot. Judge Huston built the stone office recently removed about 1806 or 1807. The walls were models of good workmanship, and for durability could not have been surpassed.

—Rev. W. W. Campbell, of Unionville, will deliver a lecture in the M. E. church of that place on Wednesday evening, April 30. His subject, "Suns, Moons and Stars," is a very entertaining one, and is of sufficient interest to attract a large audience. Mr. Campbell is a well-informed gentleman, and we hope to hear of him being rewarded.

—Who did we see tramping along the creek last Thursday, armed with trout rod and basket, but the Rev. J. S. McMurray, of Clearfield. Although it was a most disagreeable day, the fisherman divine plodded along, looking neither to the right nor left. How many fish there were in that basket is a mystery.

—The store of Wm. Thompson, at Potter's Bank, was totally destroyed by fire on Monday morning about 1 o'clock, and Mr. Thompson barely escaped with his life, being asleep in the building when the fire commenced. We understand that the building and goods were insured.

—An Allegheny street young man thought one night last week that a burglar was attempting to force an entrance into the building. He heroically jumped out of bed, dressed himself, grabbed for his revolver, and—retired to bed when he found there were no cartridges in the chambers.

—We were shown an old relic in the shape of a huge button, evidently worn in Continental times. It was found by Archy Bathurst near Curtin's. It is probaby made of brass and copper, and on one side has the words, "Long Live the President." Below are the initials, "G. W."

—Wilbur F. Reeder, Esq., of Bellefonte, spent ten days in our town during the Curtin-Yocum contest, and made hosts of friends while here. He was much pleased with our town, and the longer his stay was prolonged the more he disliked to leave.—St. Mary's *Gazette*.

—Mrs. N. K. Dare has just returned from Philadelphia with a very fine assortment of summer millinery goods, comprising all the latest styles and novelties of the season, and at all prices. Hats from 10 cents to $10.

—A good white-wash brush at Harris' Hardware Store for 10 cents, and everything else in proportion. They can't be beat in hardware, paints, oils, or anything else in their line.

—Miss Nannie McGinley's select school opens on the 4th of May. Miss McGinley's reputation is such that parents may safely intrust their children to her care and training.

—The colored public school will give an entertainment in Reynolds' Hall to-morrow night. Admission 20 cents. Don't fail to attend.

—Henry Pennington, Esq., of Patton township, died last Saturday, the 19th, aged 74 years. Notice next week.

—William Green, a former porter at the Brockerhoff, is now handling baggage for the Bush House.

—Capt. Snyder's tailor shop is now in Brown's building, corner Bishop and Allegheny streets.

—Prices are crashing at the Bee Hive, and there is gnashing of teeth among the other merchants.

—Newman is thirty-seven "laps" ahead on ready-made clothing. Good suits for $2.40.

—Go to Harris' Hardware Store and see the new churn. Beats them all.

—For prices go to Loeb's'. See "Sticking to the Point."

WADE HAMILTON was sworn in last Wednesday as U. S. Senator from South Carolina.

ANOTHER great success has attended the efforts of our level-headed Secretary of the Treasury, John Sherman, who on Thursday last secured enough subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan from the Syndicate to fund the 10-40 loan of $194,566,300. Fears were entertained in New York that the enormous sales of the 4 per cents would create a combination abroad to monopolzie the sales of this loan, and a syndicate was immediately formed, and the entire amount ($190,000,000) subscribed. The subscription is the largest single one ever made to a government funded loan in this or any other country. This effort to keep our bonds off the foreign market is commendable, and the sooner they are all in American hands the better will it be for the people and government. The amount abroad is gradually decreasing, and it may not be many years until the whole thing will be on this side of the water.

GEN. JOHN A. DIX, of New York, died on Monday night, aged 80 years. He once said, in communicating to a government officer at New Orleans during the war, "If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot!"

LOST, strayed or stolen—most probably the latter—the Greenback party.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

HUBLERSBURG, April 19, 1879.

According to previous notice, a goodly number of citizens of Walker township assembled in Hublersburg and organized by the election of Mr. Henry McEwen president, Mr. A. Carner, vice-president, and B. F. Shaffer, secretary, after which Mr. Jas. Wolfenden, Esq., of Lock Haven, addressed the meeting on the subject of the propriety and necessity of a railroad connecting the anthracite and bituminous coal regions, etc., etc. After considerable discussion by the citizens present, a committee was elected consisting of the following named gentlemen, viz: Messrs. Henry Brown, Ambrose M. Mullen, Hon. John Diven, B. F. Shaffer, John H. Beck, Michael Shaffer, John Zimmerman, Samuel Deck, Jacob Dunkle and Soloman Peck, whose duty shall be to interview and request the citizens and property owners of said township to meet in Hublersburg, on Saturday, May 3, 1879, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of arriving at and concluding upon some plan by which capitalists may be invited and induced to take hold of and build the road, after which, upon motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

B. F. SHAFFER, Sec.

—Read the full page article, "Sticking to the Point."

Dr. Van Dyke's Sulphur Soap.

Makes the skin Soft, Clear, Pure, White and Healthy! Is cleansing, deoderising, disinfecting, soothing, healing and purifying; removes dandruff, chafing, ulcers, sores, eruptions, roughness and redness of the skin; relieves itching, burning and stinging of the skin, and irritation of biting and stinging insects; will relieve Itching Piles where nothing else will have any effect; is free from all offensive odor, and prevents Contagious Diseases, and as an external medical and toilet preparation it has no equal. Price, 25 cts.; by mail, 35 cts. Box, 3 cakes, 60 cts.; by mail, 75 cts. Sold by druggists. E. S. WEBSTER, proprietor. Office, 50 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Wholesale Depot, N. Third St., Phila., Pa. 9 28eow-1y

NEW MUSIC.—Of all the new songs now flooding the country none are so popular as those composed by Will L. Thompson. He has just issued a beautiful song and chorus, entitled, "My Grandpa's Advice." It is thought to be even prettier than this author's famous song "Gathering Shells." If you want the latest and prettiest song of the day, order "My Grandpa's Advice," by Will L. Thompson. Any music dealer will mail it to you for 35 cents. Published by W. L. THOMPSON & Co., East Liverpool, Ohio.

NEW RICH BLOOD!

Parson's Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Me. 17-4t

A GIFT

WORTHY OF A ROTHSCHILD.

A copy of Brown's famous Illustrated Shakesperean Almanac for 1879, together with a copy of his illustrated paper, the *Growing World*, will be sent free to anyone who will send their address on a one cent postal card. Address, J. GIBSON BROWN, 21 Grand Street, Jersey City, New Jersey. 17-4w

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Whereas my wife Mrs. Harriet Straw, has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this is to notify all persons not to harbor or trust her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contraction unless compelled by law. URIAH STRAW.
April 2nd 1879. Taylor Township. 17-3t

New Advertisements.---Dry Goods.

ALL GOODS AT BOTTOM FIGURES

-†-AT THE-†-

BEE HIVE DRY GOODS STORE!

—ONE PRICE EXCLUSIVE.—

I HAVE JUST OPENED A NEW AND COMPLETE LINE OF

Dress Goods in all the Latest Spring Styles,

BLACK GOODS and SILKS,

SHAWLS, ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES,

CARPETS,

(BEST GOODS, ALL CHOICE PATTERNS.)

Curtains, Lace and Cloth, Table Linen, Napkins and Towels, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Ribbons, Ties, Corsets,

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.,

Which I will offer at prices never before equalled. A call at the BEE HIVE will convince you that it is the cheapest place in the county. RESPECTFULLY YOURS,

J. H. Bauland.

12-tf Our Motto is One Price, and the Very Lowest; the Best of Goods and no Misrepresentations.

THE KEYSTONE STORE,

Reynolds' Opera House,

ALLEGHENY STREET,

Grand Opening,

April 1st,

1879.

Fancy Goods Department.

Cashmeres, Black Silks, Summer Silks, Alpacas, Brocaded Silks, Corded Dress Goods, Diagonals and Merinos, Brege Shawls, and all colors Summer Shawls, Cheap.

Notion Department.

Ladies' and Gents' Kid Gloves, Silk Handkerchiefs, Corsets, Light and Colored, Ladies' and Gents' Hose, Dress Buttons, Fringes, Ladies' Ties, Collars and Cuffs.

Clothing Department.

Collars, Hats and Caps, Boots, Shoes, White Shirts, Suspenders, and all kinds of Mens', Youths', Boys' and Childrens' Clothing and Underwear, Hosiery.

Carpet Department.

Fine Tapestries, Body Brussels, Dobbson's, Ingrain, Philadelphia Rags, and all other styles of Carpet.

CARPETS A SPECIALTY.

I. GUGGENHEIMER & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Doll's Boot & Shoe Store.

Home Industry! Home Industry!!

A VISIT TO THE NEW FARMERS'

BOOT & SHOE STORE

is sufficient to convince everybody that it is the

CHEAPEST AND MOST RELIABLE PLACE IN TOWN.

IT IS NOT SURPASSED IN STYLES AND MATERIALS. THE BEST AND LATEST STYLES OF

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS

AND SLIPPERS, CAN BE BOUGHT AT

LOUIS DOLL'S,

17-3m BROCKERHOFF ROW, BELLEFONTE.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, or a Judge thereof, on the 24 day of May, 1879, under the act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations, approved April 29, 1874," for the charter of an intended corporation to be called the "Washington Band," the character and object of which is to improve musical acquirements and aid in the promotion of music, and for this purpose to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the act of Assembly and its supplements.
16-3t D. F. FORTNEY, Solicitor.

Kansas Farms.

Improved Farms for sale at

LOW PRICES,

and unimproved railroad lands for sale cheap on long credit, by the general western emigration and real estate agency of the undersigned. Reliable information "how to go and where to go west," the best railroads to travel on at low rates of fare. Maps of lands furnished on personal application or by letter, including stamp, to

WM. SHORTLIDGE,
17-4m Bellefonte, Pa.

LYON & CO. ARE SELLING OFF THEIR STOCK **AT COST!**
LYON & CO. ARE SELLING OFF THEIR STOCK **AT COST!**

FOR the purpose of changing our business, we will offer our entire stock of goods at COST, and a great many goods that we have—a larger stock than we like—we shall sell BELOW COST. This is a chance to buy goods from 20 to 30 per cent. cheaper than ever offered before.

LOOK AT THESE UNPARALLELED BARGAINS:

We have 200 dozen of Full regular made Children's Hose, worth from $5 to $7 per dozen, which we have placed on our counters at	10 CENTS PER PAIR
2,500 yards of Embroidery	AT COST
Large line of Towels and Napkins	AT COST
Largest stock of Corsets in the Country	AT COST
1, 2, 3 and 4 Button Kid Gloves, just received	AT COST
10,000 yards of Linen, Torchon, Valenciennes, Russian and Collar Laces and Insertings	AT COST
500 gross of Pearl, Vegetable, Ivory and Silk Dress Buttons, best quality,	AT COST
Large line of Irish Linens, bought at bankrupt sale last fall	AT COST
Large line of Curtain Laces, all new designs	AT COST
Ruchings, Ruffings—our entire stock of Dress Goods	AT COST
Ladies' Coats, Spring Shawls, Black and Colored Silks	AT COST

CLOTHING. WE CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO OUR FINE STOCK OF MEN'S, YOUTH'S and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, *at Cost.* **CLOTHING.**

OUR STOCK is full and complete in every line, and a great many goods that we have received for the Spring Trade, which we purchased before we contemplated changing our business, will also be sold AT COST.

13 tf **LYON & CO.**

S. & A. LOEB'S Page—Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c.

STICKING TO THE POINT!

Twenty-seven years ago we started the General Merchandise business in this town, to supply a better class of goods at Lower Prices than had been offered up to that time. We took as our rule—no misrepresentations, no baits, uniform low prices and square dealing, and have never since changed our plan or purpose, and are now just as far ahead of others as ever, in the quality, styles and prices of goods we offer, and propose to keep in advance all the time in these qualities, and keep our hold on the community as the PIONEERS, as well as the PERPETRATORS of Low Prices.

For the spring season of 1879 we have declared WAR on high prices, especially as we deal in all classes of General Merchandise, we can afford to sell for smaller profits than specialists, who only deal in one or two classes of goods. Our stock is now complete in all its details, embracing

Dry Goods.

In wonderful variety, and at prices that defy competition.

Dress Goods.

Black and Colored Silks.

Black and Colored Cashmeres.

Alpacas, Mohairs, Plaids, Stripes, and all the latest novelties of the season will always be in stock.

Boots and Shoes.

For Men and Boys in all styles and grades.

Hand-Made Goods a Specialty.

Carpets, Carpets.

We have really outdid ourselves in securing such an extraordinary fine display in this line, and at such remarkable low prices, beginning at 18 cents and advancing up to English Body Brussels.

Clothing.

Men's.

Youths'.

Boys'.

And Children's Clothing in endless styles, far below any others in prices.

Notions.

Everything in this line from a needle up.

No fancy prices, but everything at uniform low prices.

Hosiery and Gloves.

Kid Gloves in all styles and colors.

Silk and Cotton Gloves.

All the latest styles Hosiery in all sizes.

Hats and Caps.

Men's.

Youths' and Boys'.

Hats in all colors, grades, and at all prices.

Millinery and Trimmings.

Ladies' Trimmed Hats.

Ribbons.

Rushings.

Buttons.

Fringes.

Laces.

Gimps.

Trimming Silks, all colors.

Ladies' Children & Misses Shoes

Our stock is wonderfully complete in this line, rivaling any exclusive shoe store in Centre county, and very much reduced in prices.

Quality guaranteed.

Queensware.

A full and complete stock in every detail of this line, bought at a great reduction from former prices.

Groceries.

The time has never been that you could buy so cheap.

Sugar at 7 cents.

Sugar at 8 cents.

White Sugar at 9 cents.

Roasted Coffee at 12½ cents.

Dried Peaches at 5 cents per lb.

Choice Syrups at 50 cents.

And everything else in like proportion.

Our reputation for square dealing, and always performing what we say, should be, and no doubt is sufficient to convince any one that we mean all we advertise. We take this method of thanking our large circle of friends for their patronage for years, and solicit a continuance of the same.

14-3m

S. & A. LOEB.

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Farm and Fireside.

Valuable Hints About Corn-Raising.

There is no subject of greater interest to the farmer than that of corn-raising. Strange as it may seem, though, the farmer has experience in this work every year, and it is so simple that a boy can understand it; yet every farmer does not make a successful corn-raiser. A writer on this subject in a Chilicothe (Ohio) paper, who, it is to be judged from the manner in which he speaks, has had considerable experience in this branch of farming, says, among other things, that he has long since come to the conclusion that not one among ten corn-growers deserves the name of a "good corn-grower." Men could be pointed out who have been farming thirty or forty years, and yet are not successful in this respect. He then goes on to say that they don't know that they have been half farming all their lives. A thirty-five or thirty-eight bushel crop, he says, is a mean crop, and there are many crops that will not yield over twenty bushels to the acre. These are the crops that break up both tenant and landlord. The writer then says that next to good land is thorough preparation, and it is right here too many farmers blunder, for they simply aim to dab their corn in, and then prepare the land. All land should not only be thoroughly plowed, but harrowed, rolled or dragged until mellow and smooth. Mellow land is a great necessity, for a grain of corn falling into the crevices of clods has a poor chance to start forth a strong and healthy stalk, if it can start any at all. All corn should be planted so as to be both ways, since the introduction of the double plow 3½ f et each way tends best and produces the best crop. An acre thus planted gives 3,555 hills. Counting an average of three stalks to the hill—allowing no hill to have less than two nor more than four stalks, and allowing as many stalks to have two ears as will make up for blighted stalks—gives within a fraction of 89 bushels to the acre, counting 120 ears to the bushel. An acre thus planted, with two stalks to the hill, will give 50 bushels, while one stalk and one ear to the hill will yield 30 bushels to the acre.

There is no machinery so perfect as to do away with replanting and thinning. The best machine will drop some too thick and these will need thinning. Where but ten hills to the acre are missing the labor of replanting is a very light job, while failure of a hundred hills becomes a matter of importance too great to be neglected. Men have argued that a hill missing here and there did not detract from the yield, as the surrounding hills would make up the loss by turning out a greater number of ears. This is a grand mistake and is but a lazy man's excuse for not replanting. The writer knew an old grower that claimed one year to have an excellent stand, when actual count showed an average of 75 hills to the row with no corn in and 81 hills with one stalk, while about an equal number of hills had too many stalks to yield. So that when this farmer deducted the missing hills, and the one-stalk hills, and the hills with too many stalks to the hill, together with the hills spoiled by weeds, he got less than forty bushels an acre off of the best bottom land in Ohio, which was a bare half crop. No one thing tends so much to secure a good stand as the selection of good seed corn, for no matter how well prepared the land may be, mouldy corn or rotten corn will not make a good stand. All seed corn should be selected, ear by ear, by a competent man. It is better to select this at gathering time, since cribbed or penned up often heats so as to impair its vitality without changing its appearance. All seed corn should be tested before planting, by taking a handful from a mixed quantity and counting the grains planted, and then the stalks that come up. Such a precaution would often save a great amount of labor and loss. As to the time to plant, the first fifteen days of May, taken one year with another, will be found the surest and best. We have been the more precise about procuring a good stand since, without this, all after labor and attention cannot make up a defect in the stand. To get a good stand is to get the requisite number of stalks on the ground, and so distributed as to produce the required number of ears, since the crop is made up of single ears.

The farmer that gets a good stand of corn on land well prepared has but an easy, pleasant task to perform in after cultivation. With the machinery now in use, and corn planted to tend both ways, but few weeds need escape the plow. No one need be afraid to commence working corn too soon. One of the best corn-growers that he ever knew told him he made it a rule to go through his corn once a week from the time he commenced the cultivation of his crop till it was laid by. Some farmers think if they go thro' their corn just so many times it is tended. All corn plowing should be done before the tassel begins to show. Many corn-growers seem afraid to get near the corn when it is small, and simply tend the middle of the row instead of the corn. He had seen corn-growers go through their corn as many as three times without getting dirt to the hills, and then when they should plow off a little from their corn they come up so close as to nearly kill it. This is mean farming, and always pays poorly. If corn be thoroughly tended till it is hip high, there will be no need of any more plowing. The practice of going through corn with the double patent plow after harvest, when the corn is tasseling and silking and breaking hundreds and thousands of the largest stalks, is worse than no plowing at all. He considered no crop thoroughly tended without what is called "chopping out" after the plowing has ceased. With the best machinery and crop plowing there will be chance weeds left, and, even if they did no injury to the growing crop, the seed they laeve for the next year give much more trouble than the cutting requires. He had found a single weed with more than fifty thousand seeds. One spat with a hoe would have put an end to that Jamestown, and saved somebody more labor than the cutting of twenty such weeds. So far as his observation has extended, land half farmed, or farmed so as to raise a little grain with a good many weeds, becomes poor as fast or faster than when well farmed and full crops of grain alone raised without the weeds. There is no prettier crop cultivated than corn, and few crops that pay better when properly managed.

Roots for Dairy Cows.

However it may prove with other farm stock, the conviction seems established among all our best dairymen that it pays well to grow roots for feeding to cows in milk. It is not likely that our farmers will ever grow roots so extensively as do the English. Our severe winters, which north of 35° prohibit the feeding of turnips off the ground by sheep, veto that use of root crops. The abundance of good grass land, and the admirable suitability of our glorious maize for all feeding purposes, limit greatly the necessity for root feeding And yet experience has developed the fact that dry feed, no matter how rich in all elements of nutrition, does not alone promote such a free secretion of milk from our cows as when a liberal daily ration of roots is added. It may be that in some cases soaked and steamed feed will give as good results for a time; but there is something about the fresh roots that seems not only grateful to the appetite, but equally promotive of a healthy action of the digestive organs, upon which, in the end, must stand the power of profitable production in our dairy beasts.

What roots are the best for this purpose? is a question often asked. While we set a high value upon turnips for feeding sheep, and also for young and fattening cattle, we believe we give voice to an opinion that is becoming more and more settled when we say for dairy cows beets are, all things considered, most suitable. The further question, what sort of beets are best, cannot be so positively answered. But we incline to take the view that, whatever particular variety or strain is adopted, the practical dairyman will give preference to a certain form, and that the form of root chosen will be that most nearly approaching the globular, free from side roots, and with a tap-root as little fleshy as possible. Farmers cannot wash these roots before feeding, yet they are all sensible of the evil of feeding them mixed with the earth which adheres to the fibres and branching prongs. If no other reason were to be given, it is sufficient that great injury from wear is afflicted upon the teeth of animals that must chew up an ounce of sand with every pound of root. The attention of seedsmen has been thoroughly awakened to the existence of the opinion among practical herdsmen, and most of the new and improved sorts now offered are of the globular form.

As between the mangolds and sugar beets we think the former will carry the day. But if from the sugar beet a variety can be produced which will have, with a globular form, an excess of nutrient matter, then the preference will naturally vibrate in that direction. In the matter of size there can be little doubt that immense but watery roots, are getting out of favor with men of experience. One of the great objections to roots is the great amount of frost-proof storage room they require. The larger they grow the more room they occupy in proportion to their feeding value, and the more likely to be hurt by slight frosting, both before harvesting and after being stored. A firm, heavy bulb, of medium size, with small neck, top and tap-root, and as near to no side roots of fibres as possible, is what is needed. We advise our readers to select from the list of the seedsmen the roots of this class, testing various strains, and selecting those that best suit their soil and their judgement.—*Rural New Yorker.*

How to Plow.

In his address on plowing before the State Board of Agriculture of Connecticut, Professor Stockbridge said: "There are two kinds of soil on every man's farm—the agricultural soil and the sub-soil. The agricultural soil may be two inches deep, or it may be nine, but it is not twenty feet. It is no deeper than the air can penetrate. If the agricultural is too shallow it may be gradually deepened by lifting an inch of the sub-soil at each plowing, bringing it up to the air and enriching it with manure. Our agricultural society committees, by their premiums for smooth, shiny, flat furrows, have done the community great harm. Such as oftenest takes the premium is the very poorest kind of plowing. The soil is best plowed when it is most thoroughly crushed, twisted and broken with the sod well covered. On some kinds of land I would have furrows lapped an inch, as the Canadian farmers plow. Let the air and water have a chance to circulate underneath the surface. Light lands, however, should have a flat furrow if we wish to make such lands more compact."

Inter-State Pigeon Fly.

The arrangements for the inter-State pigeon fly, under the auspices of the New York Continental Homing Pigeon Fly Club, have been perfected, and the fly will positively take place June 6. The rules governing the race are as follows:

The race to take place Friday, June, 6th, rain or shine, and will be open to the fanciers of New York, Philadelphia, Troy, Utica, Scranton, Baltimore and Alexandria.

The pigeons must be the bona fide property of the person who enters them. The birds must fly the distance assigned to them into their coop.

Each fancier may enter two pigeons for the prizes of honor, for which pigeons no entry fee will be exacted.

Besides the prizes of honor there will be special prizes to compete for, for which $1 will be charged for each competing bird, and for which each fancier may enter as many birds as he wishes by paying the fee.

The winning birds for the prize of honor will receive a diploma or certificate, stating color, sex and name of the bird; the place of liberation and arrival; number of birds participating in the race, etc.

Whatever difference, if there is any, in the several distances will be regarded by the rate of speed which the bird makes; in other words, the birds flying the mile in the shortest time will be the winners.

The pigeons from the different cities will be set free after being counter-marked, and the hour attested by at least three persons at the following stations: New York birds, at Cresson, Pa.; Philadelphia birds, at Irwins, Pa; Troy birds, at Albion, N. Y.; Utica birds, at Dundas, Ont.; Baltimore birds, at Ellenborough, W. Va.; Alexandria, Va., birds, at Max Meadows, Va., which stations all lay in a straight line, about 240 miles, air line, from the respective cities, as mentioned.

Fanciers must enter their birds on or before the 25th of May, and no entries will be received after that date.

The pigeons will be set free at the several places at eight o'clock a. m., Philadelphia time.

The race will be closed on June 8th, at nine o'clock p. m. Should not all the special prizes be won by that time they will be divided between non-winning birds.

At New York the markings will be intrusted to the Continental Club; at Philadelphia, to Thomas Grist; at Troy, to Frank Peters; at Utica, to Joel Willard; at Scranton, to Geo. Horn; at Baltimore, to H. F. Whitman; at Alexandria, to J. H. Smoot.

John Van Opstal, New York; Louis Waefalaer, Thomas Grist, Philadelphia; Thomas Richardson and Joseph M. Wade have been named as arbitrators in case of dispute, the majority to decide and the decision to be final.

Hotbeds.

The *Irish Farmers' Gazette* (Dublin) says: If gardeners, tobacco growers and others will give a trial to the following plan they will find less than one-fourth the expense of glass frames, and much more useful:

Take white cotton cloth of a close texture, stretch it, and nail it on frames of any size you wish; mix two ounces of lime-water, four ounces of linseed oil, one ounce of white of eggs; mix the lime and oil with a very gentle heat, beat the eggs separately and mix with the former. Spread the mixture with a paint brush on the cloth, allowing each coat to dry before applying another, until they become waterproof.

The following are some of the advantages these shades possess over glass:

1. The cost being hardly one-fourth.

2. Repairs are cheaply and easily made.

3. They are light, they do not require watering; no matter how intense the heat of the sun the plants are never struck down, faded or checked in growth, neither do they grow up long, sickly and weakly, as they do under glass, and still there is abundance of light. The heat entirely arises from below, and is equable and temperate, which is a great object. The vapor arises from the manure and earth, and is condensed by the cool air passing under the surface of the shade, and hangs in drops upon the inside, therefore the plants do not require so frequent watering. If the frames or stretchers are made large they should be intersected with crossbars, about a foot square, to support the cloth. These frames are also well adapted for bringing forward flowers in season. For forcing melons, tomatoes, vegetables, etc., this prepared cloth is especially adapted, as it can be attached to boxes of any size and cut to fit them. Little, though square, boxes of the proper size and height, covered with this prepared cloth, can be placed over the beds in which roots and seeds are planted, and the plants allowed to stand without transplanting until all danger of frost is over, when the boxes may be taken off and placed carefully away for another season.

Address of the Worthy Master Leonard Rhone.

DELIVERED AT THE SESSION OF THE CENTRE COUNTY POMONA GRANGE HELD AT CENTRE HALL, PA., APRIL 8TH, 1879.

FELLOW PATRONS OF THE COUNTY GRANGE:—It is with a degree of great pleasure that we have again convened in this, the second quarterly meeting of the Pomona Grange—especially when we can report the very encouraging success of the order during the past quarter in nearly every part of the county. One successful public Grange meeting followed another in close succession until every Grange in the county has been canvassed and revived. So that never since the order was instituted into the county, was there such an earnest effort made on the part of the Patrons of this county to bring the order properly before the people. This work has been done cheerfully and voluntarily without compensation or the expectation of personal reward; excepting the promotion of our class to the first ranks of society and commercial influence; where the agricultural class, whose industry is the greatest of all, and upon which all the other interests of society depend, shall be able to exercise an influence equal to the importance of the agricultural interests of our country.

The Pomona Grange will ever be a great power and exercise a controling influence in the formation and management of large business combinations and associations, such as Insurance societies, Loan & Building Associations, co-operative stores for the sale of farm produce and purchasing of supplies, and it will ever be an indispensable necessity to keep up a mutual understanding between the subordinate Granges in the county. But the subordinate Granges must not wholly depend upon the assistance of the Pomona Grange. It must ever depend upon the subordinate Granges themselves, and the intelligence of Patrons belonging to them in the several localities to make their Granges useful and attractive. It is not enough that we work by impulse only at our great gatherings and quarterly meetings, but we must go steadily on attending to the duties of our home grange. No matter how little we suppose our influence, we are missed if we stay away from the meetings, which has a discouraging influence upon others. Remember the adage, "Every body has their friends and influence."

You will excuse me if I should digress a little and make a few suggestions to the subordinate Granges necessary for their success. The first step necessary to success is a respectable and suitable place of meeting; without this we cannot command the respect and influence of society, or enforce discipline. The plea that we are not able to rent a better place, or to build, is not a good excuse when we see fifteen, twenty and twenty-five dollars appropriated every year from the treasury to the business departments of the Grange, which amount, if it were added to the rents paid for unsuitable places would rent a desirable and suitable hall, where the aged and young people of the community would feel themselves honored to go from week to week. Make the business enterprises sustain themselves. We have no right to appropriate the revenues of the Grange to business enterprises till we have a creditable hall well furnished and made attractive with adornments to correspond with other societies in this locality, and there is no excuse for any Grange not to provide the necessary paraphernalia and implements neatly mounted as instructed by the National Grange, so that the officers can with some degree of satisfaction confer the degrees in an impressive manner and conduct the meetings with dignity and refinement so as to make them interesting and instructive to all who may come under the ennobling influence of the Grange.

The next step necessary to success is the formation of a library. We don't wish to frighten you with the fear that this need cost much money. If all the Granges in the county would have followed the recommendations of the County Grange, they might, as you see here, and in a number of other Granges in the county, have from eighty to one hundred volumes in their libraries for the little cost of, and trouble of writing officially under the seal of the Grange to the Commissioner of Agriculture, Representatives and Senators, both State and National, for books for your library that are for public distribution—some of which are valuable, and all are useful as books of reference. Then there are friends of education that would cheerfully present books for such an enterprise. To this might be added pay-lectures and entertainments (with a small admittance fee) during the leisure seasons of the year, such as come in summer, autumn and winter. We could always find persons in our county that would cheerfully lecture gratuitously for such an noble enterprise.

Another step essential to the success of the Grange is good music. This can be had by bringing into the Grange our young people and assigning them, always a meeting ahead, such pieces as we may desire to sing at our next meeting. To this might be added very profitably select and original readings and discussions.

Sisters, here is a broad field for woman's work, upon which she can enter on a career of usefulness in building up in the country a cultured and refined society. Much that relates to making the Grange attractive and instructive applies to the sisters. If you say unitedly and as one person, (all being present) that the brethern must get a suitable hall, and that you will get the paraphernalia and adornments, the secretary writes for the books, and that the master and the overseer shall superintend, I assure you that it will be done, and there is not a brother that would refuse to do his part. And what a blessing you would think it if these "curtain lectures" would no longer be necessary, and you would be permitted to cross over to the Elysian fields accompanied by a band of brothers and sisters contented and happy in the pursuit followed by our first parents, as when the sun first rose upon them in their purity in the Garden of Eden.

But, you will say, we were promised business advantages in addition to those. So we were. There are the county and State executive committees, which have made arrangements for purchasing every description of goods and implements, also for the sale of all kinds of produce; the parties giving their bonds of security, some as high as $50,000. Besides, you have the privilege of returning goods if not true to quality and weight, and this not only in Philadelphia, but in Pittsburg, and other places as well. to pay the retail price for rakes, reapers plows, cultivators, etc., when every kind of agricultural implements can be bought through the Grange channels of business for from 30 to 50 per cent. less, as you can see by the circulars of the county and State executive committees. Nor is it longer necessary for a patron to pay 300 per cent. profit on drugs and spices, or 20 per cent. on groceries, or 25 to 100 per cent. on dry goods and notions, or 40 per cent. on on books, and hundreds of articles that we might enumerate on which patrons would get the same discount.

Fellow Patrons, it is not honorable for us to say that there is nothing in the Grange in dollars and cents. It shows a want of intelligence on our part to say so. It looks as if we did not read the quotations in the *Farmers' Friend.* It shows as though we did not attend Grange meetings when the circulars of the executive committees are read. The quotations I have read are either true or they are misrepresentations, and if the latter, I should be expelled as unworthy to be among honorable men; but you must admit them till you can disprove them, and if true, as every intelligent patron knows they are, are we acting like good business men and women to buy at the higher prices when we can get the same quality of goods at the lower prices in the grange, by reason of the centralization of the trade of patrons.

Five Granges in the county have consolidated their orders for land plaster, through the executive committee, ordering eight car loads, saving from the retail price $300. By a proper understanding and prompt action on the part of the subordinate Granges, we might have ordered all the plaster wanted in the county by Patrons, amounting to at least from 250 to 300 tons, and at the same rates have saved for Patrons from $750 to $775 on the purchase of this single commodity, which in ten years would build a respectable hall for every Grange in the county.

Patrons, we must think more before we act! Should go to the Grange and ascertain like business men and women where we can buy the best and cheapest reliable goods from reliable dealers, without being persuaded by those who run over the country, that will lie and misrepresent, having no responsibility that you can fall back on, who are like a phantom—ain't there when you want to put your hands on them.

We see and hear much of late about patronizing home stores and home institutions, and of the unfitness of farmers to attend to their own business. I would ask in all candor, is the Grange not a home institution, and the *grandest* home institution that has ever been instituted among the people in the rural districts? The home Grange store connects with the subordinate Grange. Does it not buy goods where other stores buy theirs? Then there are those engaged in speculative callings that would try to make farmers believe that they are too ignorant to sell their own crops and to buy their supplies. Well, when we can't, after a fair trial for ten or fifteen years, we will have guardians appointed to buy and sell for us, and it may be to vote, too.

You will pardon me if I shall refer to a few of the evils and weaknesses connected with the Grange, which grow out of the frailties of human nature, which all societies and associations have to contend with. I refer to the periodical eruptions which, like a scourge or blight upon vegetation, destroys its growth. We have, perhaps, a great social gathering, or a public Grange meeting, or perhaps a banquet or some other entertainment for the good of the order, but to the surprise of all some one is offended, and no one knows what for, and apologies and atonements are made for offences never committed or intended. But the brother, or it may be a sister, is not to be reconciled, and stays away from the Grange; or, it may be, the business agent ordered supplies, and served the Grange faithfully and honestly, but to his surprise, when the finance committee comes around for the quarterly statement, his account falls a few dollars short by reason of selling at too close a margin. Then it comes up in the Grange, and there is, perhaps, a contention over it. Finally, after some unkind words and angered feelings, the deficiency is paid out of the treasury. These frivolties should be avoided not only in the Grange, but in all societies. After a proper explanation by the committee in charge, let the Grange (like any good business association would) add a few dollars profit to the business of the next quarter, and to the agreeable surprise of all the members there will be a surplus larger than the loss at the previous quarter. The policy persued by many of our best Granges is to sell goods at a fixed profit. The capital thus accumulated is added to the capital stock to purchase supplies, and the business prosperity of the Grange is thus enlarged and maintained.

Arrangements have been affected with the Hon. Le Duc, Commissioner of Agriculture, to distribute from his department to the subordinate Granges of Centre county seeds, cuttings, bulbs, and the report of the Agricultural Department, at Washington, D. C. It is the duty of the Masters of the subordinate Granges to see to it that they are properly distributed among their members, and the report of the department, when received, placed in the library, where it is accessible to all the members of your Grange. You should also make reports to the Commissioner of the results of the seeds received from him.

We have also arranged with Brother Calder, president of the State Agricultural College, for a sufficient number of copies of the Agricultural Report of Pennsylvania, for 1878, for each subordinate Grange in the county, which should at once be placed in the libraries of your Granges, and become the permanent property of the subordinate Grange.

The Insurance Department has steadily increased during the quarter, reaching the average, but not so rapidly as we would desire. I think it would be well if more effort were put forth to enlarge and strengthen our company. We should not rest contented until we at least reach a million of dollars. To reach this during the coming year should be the object of every patron, and it will require energetic work. Patrons, we must sever our connection with other companies; we cannot serve two masters; we will hate the one and love the other.

The Live Stock Department has done the usual amount of business during the quarter, but the cattle disease that is reported as spreading in our country has brought us a dull market; but no doubt when the weather becomes pleasant and milder the epidemic, which is exaggerated by speculators, will die out.

We should, and easily can, do twice the amount of business that we did last year, if the subordinate Granges will properly sustain the association. Add another item to your order of business right under unfinished business; write with your lead pencil, "Has any patron live stock or farm produce for sale?" when, if all will report—as they assuredly will—the Master should at once notify the agent of the Association of the amount and kind.

But my address has become too lengthy, so much has been crowding on my mind that relates to our beloved order that I thought necessary to speak of it to you to-day.

Finally, are we in earnest, and how do we propose to succeed? By following the old, selfish method of everyone being for themselves, and "Old Nick" for the last, or do we propose meeting together, talking together, working together, buying together and, in general, acting together for our mutual protection and advancement, as occasions may require?

Book Store.

THE MODEL BOOK STORE,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

JOHN C. MILLER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Books,
Fancy Goods,
Photograph Albums,
Stationery,
Pocketbooks,
Gold Pens,
Wall Paper,
Umbrellas,
Window Shadows and Fixtures
Toilet Sets
Fancy Chinaware
Japanese Goods,
Toys, Toys,
Cigars, Etc., Etc.

SCHOOL BOOKS FOR EVERY TOWNSHIP IN THE COUNTY.

DAILY PAPERS & PERIODICALS.

11-6

Dry Goods & Groceries.

THE PEOPLE'S

Cash Store,

STATE COLLEGE, PA.,

where can always be found a full line of

FRESH GROCERIES,

CONSISTING OF

Syrups, Canned goods of all kinds
Sugars, Corned Beef,
Teas, Bologna Sausage,
Coffees, Cured Hams,
Prunes, Hominy,
Pearl Barley,
Alden's Aup'd Pears,
Dried Sugar Corn, Catsup,
Pared and Unpared Peaches,
Dried Apples, Jellies,
Cracked Wheat and Oat Meal,
Pickles, Chow Chow, &c.

A FULL LINE OF FINE

CONFECTIONERIES and NUTS,

Cream Chocolates, Caramels,
French Mixtures, Gum Drops,
and pastes of all kinds.
CHICAGO CARAMELS A Specialty.
Paper-Shelled Almonds,
English Walnuts, Butter Nuts,
California Peanuts, Filberts,
Pecans, Raisins, Dates, Figs, &c., &c.

Full line of Fresh Family Drugs, Patent Medicines, Perfumeries, Fancy Soaps, and toilet articles generally.

BEST BRANDS OF SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

Cigars Wholesale and Retail!

Oysters Received Fresh twice a week.

Highest prices paid for country produce.

JOHN W. STUART,

vol 11-3-1y STATE COLLEGE, PA.

Pennsylvania—Its Attractions.

The State of Pennsylvania contains about 43,000 square miles, and in 1875 was estimated to have 3,941,400 population—a density of 76.56 to the square mile. The increase of population in the last decade was 21.19 per cent., and the ratio of mortality but 1.49 per cent. The surface of the State includes all physical varieties, from the level to the mountainous. The Delaware is navigable for ships to Philadelphia, and and for steamboats beyond, and the Allegheny, the Monongahela and Ohio rivers, with Lake Erie at the west, increase the maritime capacities of the State, and make ship and steamship building a matter of concern and value, while creating interior transportation.

CANALS AND RAILROADS.

There are more than 800 miles of canal and 9,000 of rail running in all directions, and employed in transporting 16,000,000 tons of anthracite and 8,000,000 tons of bituminous coal, more than 1,000,000 tons of iron, and almost 2,000,000 gallons of peroleum, to which stone, marble, slate, brick, zinc, nickel and copper add $76,000,000 of products alone annually. Agriculture adds more than $115,000,000 in its product of wheat, corn, barley, rye, hay, tobacco and buckwheat, and in dairy produce second only to New York. The live stock is of as much value as the agricultural product. In manufactures Pennsylvania leads every other state in its production of fifty-two different articles; including some varieties of cotton goods, glass, iron, leather, lumber, machinery, paints, paper, boots and shoes, cars, furniture, hosiery, lime, soap, worsted goods, etc., add has an enviable rate in in which it does not excel.

BANKING CAPITAL.

The banking capital exceeds 50 million dollars. No state has more or better charitable institutions; in none are there better educational provisions; in none are the laws more equal and just. The State debt is being rapidly reduced under a system of moderate taxation. All forms of worship are tolerated and growing. The climate is intermediate—between the extreme cold of the north and enervating heat of the south—and provided with internal commerce, with opportunities for sale and purchase, the whole State is as prosperous as any, and growing with as much vigor in new and in established industries as rapidly as any. With such a situation between the north and the south, between the Atlantic and the west; with a population so great, intelligent and growing; with such health, intelligence, climate, resources and incentives; with such capital and traditions, the State must continue to grow.

All the growth elsewhere helps that here, because it creates new demands and markets for products, some of which are finding such European demand that, aside from our grain, meats and textile products, and minor manufactures, our iron is now shipped abroad, our coal is sent to Europe, our petroleum finds vent all over the world, our locomotves and stoves go in our own ships as far as our petroleum. Thus, whatever the gain of the south, the north or the west, it all helps our prosperity, and Pennsylvania demands more capital and labor in proportion as production is improved in other states.

READING NOTICES.

DRUGGIST AND PHYSICIAN.—A physician complaining bitterly of dull times, went to his druggist to find out the reason why, at this season of the year, his practice was not so extensive as formerly; also to find out what inducements his brother medico offered to attract away his patients. He was startled when his druggist answered as follows: "Doctor, coughs and colds are very prevalent, but every one is purchasing Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar, and recover so rapidly that there is no necessity for calling in a physician. Again, the reason that Dr. F., on —th street, is having so many patients, is owing to the frankness he adopted in prescribing in every case of coughs, colds, etc., a bottle of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar, and finding it successful, he has concluded in future that all his patients, when troubled with any disease of the lungs, shall immediately commence taking Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar."

The druggist's advice was snapped, and the almost discouraged physician now is considered a successful practitioner. His claims are based upon the virtue of the medicine he adopts, which in all cases is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Sold by all druggists. Depot, 7 Sixth Avenue, New York City. C. N. Crittenton, sole proprietor. Price 50 cents and $1. Large size much the cheapest.

Pike's Toothache Drops, cure in one minute. 17-4w

IF YOU WANT To Be STRONG, HEALTHY and vigorous, take E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change produced by taking E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron in the diseased, debilitated and shattered nervous system. Whether broken down by excess, weak by nature, or impaired by sickness, the relaxed and unstrung organization is restored to perfect health and vigor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by all druggists and dealers everywhere.

Nervous Debility! Nervous Debility!

Debility, a depressed, irritable state of mind, a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling, no energy or animation, confused head, weak memory, the consequences of excesses, mental overwork. This nervous debility finds a sovereign cure in E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It tones the system, dispels the mental gloom and despondency, and rejuvenates the entire system. Sold only in $1 bottles. Get the genuine. Take only E. F. Kunkel's, it has a yellow wrapper around it, his photograph on outside Sold by your druggist. E. F. Kunkel, Proprietor, No. 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Penn'a. Send for circular, or advice free. Try my great remedy. Get it of your druggist, six bottles for $5.00. It cannot fail. It is guaranteed to do as recommended.

Worms! Worms! Worms!

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove all kinds of worms. Seat, Pin and Stomach worms are readily removed by Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Dr. Kunkel is the only successful Physician in the country for the removal of Tape worms. He removes them in two to three hours with head and all complete, alive and no fee until head is passed. Common sense teaches if Tape worm can be removed, all other worms can be readily destroyed. Ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1 per bottle. It never fails. If he has it not, have him get it, or send to the Proprietor, E. F. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Advice at office free, or by mail.)

Apr. 23-4 w.

Tinware.

What's in a Name?

E. A. SMITH,

TINSMITH.

-ALL MY TINWARE WARRANTED.-

BUY NONE BUT THE GENUINE

SMITH TINWARE.

ALL MY WARE IS STAMPED WITH MY NAME, TO PREVENT DECEPTION.

ROOFING AND SPOUTING

MADE A SPECIALTY BY ME.

My Work Is All Warranted!

LIGHTNING RODS

Erected and Repaired.

Dealer in Stoves, Ranges, Heaters and Furnaces. Also set, clean and repair stoves, &c.

COME AND SEE.

Under Wilson, McFarlane & Co.'s Hardware Depot, First National Bank Block. 13-13-1y

Hardware, &c.

HARDWARE!

JAMES HARRIS & CO.,

ARE SELLING VERY LOW

REAPER SECTIONS AND REPAIRS,

And all kinds of Farming Tools,

RAKES FORKS, SCYTHES, CRADLES, SPROUT'S HAY FORKS,

ROPE BLOCKS, ETC., ETC.,

As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line. 25

Groceries.

THE

MYSTERY SOLVED.

SMALL PROFITS

and QUICK RETURNS,

—AT—

HAMILL & THOMPSON'S

MODEL STORE,

State College, Pa.,

you will find a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE,

GLASSWARE,

HARDWARE,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

A full line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, and everything usually found in a first-class country store, at prices to suit the times.

STATIONERY, SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

CONFECTIONERY & FRUITS,

FRESH AND CHOICE.

We respectfully ask our friends to call and examine our stock, consult your own interest call and be convinced.

HAMILL & THOMPSON.

vol 11-8-3m

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

WM. S. GALBRAITH,

PLUMBER,

GAS AND STEAM FITTER.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done neatly and expeditiously. All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction. W. S. GALBRAITH,

7-tf. Bellefonte, Pa.

PAINTERS.

DOAK & LONBERGER,

Painters, Paper Hangers and Kalsominers will attend promptly to all orders in their line of business, addressed to them by mail or left at the REPUBLICAN office. 9 28-1y

Lumber.

YARD AT BELLEFONTE, PA. / MILL AT SNOW SHOE, PA.

P. B. CRIDER. F. W. CRIDER.

LUMBER.

P. B. CRIDER & SON,

MANUFACTURERS.

In connection with their Mills in Snow Shoe, Centre county, Pa., they have started

A Retail LUMBER YARD near Duncan Hale & Co.'s Mill, Bellefonte, Pa.,

where they are prepared to fill orders promptly for any kind of BUILDING MATERIAL, FENCING, PAVING, &c White and Yellow Pine, Oak and Hemlock Plank, Boards, and Building Lumber; Flooring, Ceiling, Siding and Weather-boards, Surfaced Boards and Stripping; Posts, Rails, Pailings and Scantling; Roofing and Plastering Lath, Sheathing and Shingles; Doors, Frames, Sash, Blinds, Shutters and Mouldings.

CELLAR GRATES, WINDOW WEIGHTS AND BRICK; LIME, HAIR, GLASS, NAILS, &c., &c.

#2-A reasonable amount of farm produce taken in exchange 10-16-1y

Planing Mill.

Laird, Foutz & Bartley

(Successors to McClellan & Speer)

PROPRIETORS OF

BELLEFONTE

PLANING MILL

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash,

Doors,

Sidings,

Floorings,

Mouldings,

Scroll Work,

Stairs

Building Material,

Cottage Bedsteads,

Frame Work, and all styles of work generally found in a first-class planing mill.

LAIRD, FOUTZ & BARTLEY,

10 23 6m Bellefonte, Pa.

Clothing.

WM. S. TRIPPLE.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Spring Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES.

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Farming Implements.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,

Battle Creek, Mich.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

"VIBRATOR"

THRESHING MACHINERY.

THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. Special sizes of Separators made expressly for Steam Power.

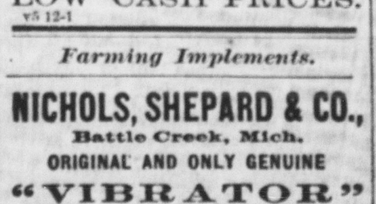
OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, both Portable and Traction, with Valuable Improvements, far beyond any other make or kind.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often three to five times that amount) can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

GRAIN Raisers will not submit to the enormous wastage of Grain and the inferior work done by all other machines, when once posted on the difference.

NOT Only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the ONLY Successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and Rice Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuilding" to change from Grain to Seeds.

IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "VIBRATOR" Thresher Outfits are Incomparable.



MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears. Makes Clean Work, with no Litterings or Scatterings.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, Ranging from Six to Twelve-Horse size, and two styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

FOR Particulars, Call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

11 2 26t

New Advertisements.

BOOKS FOR THE MILLION

WOMAN

MARRIAGE

A large, new and complete **Guide to Wedlock,** containing, with many others, the following chapters: A competent Womanhood, Selection of Wife, Evidences of Virginity, Temperaments, Compatible and Incompatible, Sterility in women, cause and treatment, Advice to Bridegroom, Advice to Husbands, Advice to Wives, Prostitutes, its causes, Celibacy and Matrimony compared, Conjugal duties, Conception, Confinement, Love and Courtship, Impediments to Marriage, in male and female, Science of Reproduction, Single life consider d, Law of Marriage, Law of Divorce, Legal rights of married women, etc., including **Diseases peculiar to Women,** their cause and treatment. A book for private and considerate reading, of **320 pages,** with full Plate Engravings, by mail, sealed, for **50 cents.**

"The Private Medical Adviser" on Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Varicocele, etc., also on Spermatorrhœa, Sexual Debility, and Impotency, from Self-abuse and Excesses, causing Seminal Emissions, Nervousness, Aversion to Society, Confusion of Ideas, Physical decay, Dimness of sight, Defective Memory, Loss of Sexual Power, etc., making marriage improper or unhappy, giving treatment, and a great many valuable receipts for the cure of all private diseases; same size, **over 50 plates, 50 cents.**

"Medical Advice," a lecture on **Manhood and Womanhood,** 10 cents; or all three in one nicely bound volume, $1. They contain **600 pages and over 100 illustrations,** embracing everything on the generative system that is worth knowing, and much that is not published in any other work. The combined volume is positively the best Popular Medical Book published, and those dissatisfied after getting it, can have their money refunded. The Author is an experienced physician of many years' practice, (as is well known,) and the advice given, and Rules for treatment laid down, will be found of great value to those suffering from impurities of the system, early errors, lost vigor, or any of the numerous troubles coming under the head of "Private" or "Chronic" Diseases. Sent in single volumes, or complete in one, for Price in Stamps, Silver or Currency. (Consultation confidential, and letters are promptly and frankly answered without charge.) Address **Dr. Butts' Dispensary,** 12 North 8th Street, St. Louis, Mo. (Established, 1847.)

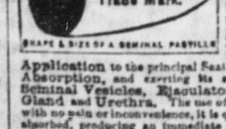
For Sale by Newsdealers. AGENTS Wanted.

DR. BUTTS invites all persons suffering from RUPTURE to send him their name and address, and hereby assures them that they will learn something to their advantage.—It is Not a Truss.

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE FOR SPERMATORRHŒA.

—THE—

"SEMINAL PASTILLE."



SHAPE & SIZE OF A SEMINAL PASTILLE

A Valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles, Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostate Gland and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organizations wrecked from self-abuse and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc. etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little, if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction.—During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered, of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in a neat box, enough to last a month, and sent in a plain wrapper by mail, sealed, for $3.—Two boxes (sufficient to effect a permanent cure unless in severe cases), $5—Three boxes lasting three full months, (will stop emissions and restore vigor, in the worst cases,) $7—Full DIRECTIONS for using WILL accompany EACH BOX. Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations, which will convince the most sceptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and fitted for the duties of life, same as if never affected. Sent Sealed for stamp to any one. Sold ONLY by the

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MFG CHEMISTS, Market and 8th St. **ST. LOUIS, MO.**

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MARRIAGE GUIDE

A new work, price 50 cents by mail. Private Diseases of Nature, Produce of Marriage, Diseases of Youth and Dissipation, Diseases of Generation, Blotches on the Face, Ulcers, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Impotency, Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, Sexual Abuse, Syphilis and MORPHINE habit, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Kidneys and Bladder, Pimples on the Face, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth and Nose, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Female Irregularities, Chronic and Painful Diseases of Females, Consultation free. Certificates of cures sent free. Lectures and Essays to Ladies only. Ladies can consult Dr. Olin on all diseases peculiar to their sex. Office and Parlors for Ladies only. Entrance No. 111 Clark St. Private Hospital for Ladies in connection with office. Send stamp for full particulars. Dr. Carlton, 320 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

10-9-1y

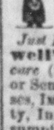
Drugs and Medicines.

ESTABLISHED. 1858. ESTABLISHED 1853.

F. P. GREEN,

DRUGGIST,

Bush House Building, Bellefonte. Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first class drug store. Particular attention given to preparing physician's prescriptions, and family recipes. 6 1 1y



MANHOOD:

How Lost, How Restored.

Just Published, a new edition of **Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay** on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage etc: also, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Induced by Self indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

#2-Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice that the alarming consequences of Self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

#2-This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *postpaid,* on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers,

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,

41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box, 4586.

10-27-1y

Dress Making.

PLAIN, FANCY SEWING

—AND—

LACE WORK.

MRS. JANE HALEY, opposite the Cemetery, takes this method to solicit from the people of Bellefonte work. Can do

PLAIN & FANCY SEWING

OR LACE WORK.

Any person having such work to do can have it done well by Mrs. Haley, and at the same time help a worthy, poor woman. 3-tf

RAILROAD HOUSE,

Corner Front and Pine Street,

Philipsburg, Centre County, Pa.

ROBERT LOYD, Proprietor.

The best of liquors and cigars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best he market affords 231y

Bush House.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS!

—THE—

BUSH HOUSE!

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

has been thoroughly renovated and repaired, and under the management o the new proprietor, MR. GEORGE HOPPES, formerly of Pittsburgh, is first-class in all its appointments.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

Are offered to those in attendance at COURT, and others remaining in town for a few days at a time.

The Largest and most Superbly Designed Hotel in Central Pennsylvania.

ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. GO TRY THE BUSH HOUSE.

GEORGE HOPPES, Proprietor.

Wilson & McFarlane--Hardware.

STOVES, RANGES,

-AND-

HARDWARE,

CHEAPER THAN EVER:

WILSON & McFARLANE

ARE SELLING ALL KINDS OF

Double & Single Parlor Heaters,

COOK STOVES AND RANGES,

LOWER THAN THEY WERE EVER SOLD BEFORE. ALL KINDS OF

HARDWARE, PAINTS,

Oils, Varnishes, Glass, &c.,

ARE SOLD VERY LOW. They are the only party in this County selling the celebrated

ARMSTRONG'S McKELVY'S PURE WHITE LEAD.

GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE AND BETTER THAN ANY LEAD IN THE MARKET

It will pay one double to buy at the new Hardware Store, Humes' Block Allegheny-street, Bellefonte, Pa.

9 14-tf. WILSON & McFARLANE.

Medical.

Grace's Celebrated Salve.

A SURE RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERER.

PREPARED BY

SETH W. FOWLE & SONS,

86 HARRISON AVENUE,

BOSTON, MASS.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE

Is a Vegetable Preparation

invented in the 17th century by Dr. William Grace, Surgeon in King James' army. Through its agency he cured thousands of the most serious sores and wounds that baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of his day, and was regarded by all who knew him as a public benefactor.

Price 25 Cents a Box.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE

CURES

flesh wounds,	frozen limbs,	salt rheum,
chilblains,	sore breast,	sore lips,
erysipelas,	ringworms,	scald head,
chapped hands,	burns,	cancers,
felons,	scalds,	sores,
ulcers,	wounds,	stings,
shingles,	fosters,	wens,
sties,	pilles,	abcess,
freckles,	bunions,	sprains,
boils,	bites,	cuts,
whitlows	warts,	blisters,
tan,	pimples,	corns,
scurvy,	itch, ingrowing nails,	nettle rash,
mosquito and flea bites,	spider stings,	

And all cutaneous diseases and eruptions generally.

For sale by all druggists, grocers, and at all country stores throughout the United States and British Provinces. Price by mail 30 cents. 10-33-1y

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK.

Before Taking

TRADE MARK.

After Taking.

The Great English Remedy, an unfailing cure for deminal weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all diseases that follow as a sequence of Self Abuse: as loss of Memory, Universal lassitude, pain in the back, dimness of vision, premature old age, and many other diseases that lead to insanity and consumption and a premature grave.

#2-Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,

No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.

HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Agents, Pittsburgh, Pa. vol-10-37-1y

Black Forest Oil Catarrh Remedy

WARRANTED TO CURE IN ALL CASES.

Where directions are followed. Sold by all druggists in one and two dollar packages. Patients using our remedy should write us fully of their cases, and we will send them special directions. If your druggist has not our remedy, write to us at once for sample package, circulars, &c Address, F. H. BOWER & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., General agents for the United States and Canada

Do you want to make some money?

If so, here is a chance. Competent Agents Male or Female wanted to sell the **Rotary Seive.** The most Convenient Article for domestic use, for the purpose designed, ever invented. Its scoops, sifts, weighs, measures and mixes. Also for straining Fruit, Washing Rice etc.

Over 1000 Agents are now engaged in selling them in the west. Territory is eagerly taken wherever offered, so apply early. For particulars address, C. M. WHITE,

Gen. Agt. West Penn's. Pittsburg, Pa. 10-27.

Insurance.

Insure with the oldest and most reliable agency in Centre county.

Jos. A. Rankin & Son,

NEAR COURT HOUSE,

Bellefonte, Penn'a.

LYCOMING FIRE INS. CO.,

OF MUNCY PA.

ASSETS OVER $5,000,000.00.

INSURE ON

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SPRINGFIELD FIRE

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SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Assets, $1,637,027,71

FRANKLIN FIRE, of Philadelphia, Penn'a.
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vol 11-1-6m

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Properties, in Companies of undoubted strength and security, at standard rates.

INSURE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE BY

FIRE AND LIGHTNING.

9 9-1y. GEORGE L. POTTER,

(Furst's Building.) High-street, Bellefonte.

J. H. MORRISON,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Representing a number of the Best and Safest companies. Horses insured against Theft, death, or accident.

Office in the Conard House with DAVID W. FORTNEY, Esq. v9n14

Watchmaker.

WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

F. C. RICHARD

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the building opposite Bush's Arcade, next door to Deschner's gun store on High street.

At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business, and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired on short notice. 7-8-tf

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to HALLET & Co., Portland, Maine. 10 21 1y

Bellefonte Republican.

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

Local Department.

CARD.

Owing to the general reduction in prices of all commodities, we saw fit, about the last of March, to reduce prices on all classes of general merchandise, and, among others, we placed Arabuckle's coffee at 18½ cents—a reduction of 6¼ cents per pound over all others—since which an effort was made by a combination of merchants to keep us from getting these coffees. We wish to notify the community generally that we are ready to fill all calls for Arabuckle's coffee, or any other goods in our line, at published prices, all comments to the contrary notwithstanding. S. & A. LOEB.

—Read the full page article, "Sticking to the Point."

—A bucket or a washboard for one shilling at Valentines'.

—Cheapest clothing in Centre Co. See "Sticking to the Point."

—Beware of imposters, and buy directly of Guggenheimer.

—Valentines & Co., have put an additional small roll in their mill.

—Thad. Longwell fills Ed. Speer's place in the Western Union Telegraph office.

—Largest and cheapest stock of carpets in Centre county. See "Sticking to the Point."

—Call and see Valentines' stock of peaches and prunes. Prices low and quality good.

—Will Fletcher, a Lock Haven law student, registered at the Bush House on Saturday.

—Judge Irwin has a force of men repairing the Bellefonte and Lewistown turnpike.

—Valentines have received two car loads of splendid Peach blow and Early Rose potatoes.

—The Bush House dining room looks handsome. Rash Williams and brother have the credit.

—Rev. A. C. Clark, of Shamokin, Pa., passed several days of last week with Mr. John C. Miller.

—Among the visitors at our office on Saturday was the venerable Abram Martz, of Harris township.

—Two Dollars and forty cents will buy a good suit of clothes at Newman's Eagle Clothing Hall.

—The greatest opening of Spring goods for the season will take place at Bauland's Bee Hive next week.

—David Bartley, Esq., who severely injured his eye at the planing mill some time ago, is able to be around.

—The military festival of Co. B, which was to have commenced on the 30th has been put off until some time in May.

—Two Cincinnati firms are displaying buggies and phætons on our streets, but Bartruff goes ahead of them all for durability.

—Mr. Olie Meek, of the *Watchman*, has been absent for several weeks. He is at home assisting with the Spring work of the farm.

—Dick Garman, formerly the gentlemanly clerk in the model book store, is learning watchmaking with a cousin at Coatsville, Pa.

—Guggenheimer's new stock of dress goods, spring and summer styles, elegant silks and new carpets are attracting universal attention.

—Bishop Howe, of the Episcopal church, will be in Bellefonte on Friday, May 16th, for the purpose of conducting the services of confirmation.

—Three hundred pounds of carpet rags is the amount desired by the Y. M. C. A. to make their carpet. Let every person who has rags to spare contribute.

—We advise country people to stop at the Bush House while attending court. It is decidedly the best hotel in town, and rates are lowered to accommodate rural customers.

—Our underground cotemporary has the knack of piling on more personal flattery than any newspaper within a circumferance of five hundred miles. It must be cheap.

—Ex-District Attorney Jack Spangler, Prothonotary John Calvin Harper, W. F. Reber, Esq., and Mr. Geo. R. Barrett went to Washington on Monday and will remain a few days.

—Gen. James A. Beaver and James Milliken, Esq., of this place, attended the reception given to Governor Hoyt by the Union League, of Philadelphia, on Tuesday night of last week. Gen. Beaver made a short speech.

—The Odd Fellows of this place will celebrate the Sixtieth Anniversary of Odd Fellowship next Saturday night. Speeches, music by the band, refreshments, and an address by D. F. Fortney, Esq., are on the programme.

Mrs. Love's Concert.

Reynolds' Opera House was well filled last Thursday evening by an appreciative audience to witness the third annual concert of Mrs. J. G. Love's music class, assisted by others. The Amateur Orchestra, a real creditable organization, furnished music at intervals, and won much praise for its excellent performances.

The programme consisted of twenty-eight pieces, including choruses, quintettes, piano solos, songs and tableaux, trios, character songs and duos.

The rendition of the selections assigned to various members of the class was fine, indeed, and evidenced careful training on the part of both scholars and teachers. On account of the programme's length, we are prevented from speaking in detail, but cannot refrain from expressing our admiration of the performances of little Lillie Aikens and Walter Lambkey, who appeared in the character songs entitled, "Mrs. Smith, My Dear," and "Reuben and Rachel." The impersonation was really good, and the little folks on both occasions were greeted with rounds of applause so hearty that they were compelled to appear a second time. Miss Lillie acquitted herself well in "Lullaby" and "Friendless and Alone," while Walter did likewise in the selection from "Pinafore."

It was ten o'clock before the last piece, several solos with a grand chorus, was sung, and we heard nothing but expressions of praise. Mrs. Love's management was faultless, and she has added more laurels to her crown for success in the way of giving first-class entertainments.

The stage on this occasion was made more cheerful by decoration with choice flowers, plants, &c. The effect was good, and the addition did much to relieve the usual barrenness of the place.

Mrs. Love desires us, on her behalf, to publicly thank the Mountain City Band for the music so kindly furnished on the evening of the entertainment.

—The Board of Directors of the West Branch Camp Meeting have decided to build a fence around their grounds. The gates will be closed at 12 o'clock Saturday night and will not be opened until Monday morning. Persons occupying cottages outside the fence for the express purpose of attending meetings will be admitted on Sunday, and tentholders will be allowed to pass in and out for special reasons. The price of single admission to the grounds will be 10 cents for adults and 5 cents for children from 6 to 12 years old; season single admission tickets, 30 cents; family season tickets, $1; tentholders and their families admitted free. The grounds will be open for occupancy on the 1st of July.

—Jesse Dunlap, Esq., who went to and returned from Kansas in short metre, stepped into our office last Wednesday and renewed his subscription to the REPUBLICAN. Mr. Dunlap is level-headed in his views about Kansas, and, while he admits that there are many good spots on the prairie, he says there are numerous bad ones. Since his return he has secured a contract for building a barn. Being a master builder of barns, and well known in the county, he has no trouble to get work, if there is any to be done.

—Josh Folk's little eight-year-old daughter left home on Sunday about noon without shoes or covering for her head, wandered over town, and finally came to a halt at the residence of Mrs. George Robb, along the railroad, towards Milesburg. Mr. Folk hunted all night for his child, and no one can imagine his joy upon finding her. Mrs. Robb compelled the little one to stay all night, or she would certainly have met her death unless a kind Providence had interfered.

—James McClure has commenced the erection of a frame dwelling house on the corner of Logan and Spring streets. It will be 30 by 33 feet. John McDermott is building the foundation, and Steel Hunter has the contract for the frame work.

—A gentleman from Unionville handed us, on Monday last, a piece of writing paper captured at Nashville, Tenn., during the war. The specimen is of fine texture and very finely finished.

—Buy your sugar by the barrel before it gets dearer. Valentines will make a large reduction when purchased by the barrel.

—At Guggenheimer's Keystone you will find the finest and cheapest assortment of everything in the way of dress goods.

—Largest and cheapest stock of carpets in Centre county. See "Sticking to the Point."

—The best value for the money. See "Sticking to the Point."

Curious Weather.

The tops of Muncy mountains to the west of town were covered with snow last Friday morning, while at the base and along the valley not a flake could be seen. The contrast was beautiful, and looked odd for the 17th of April. Just here we might note the fact that a year ago to-day the rattle of the lawn-cutter was heard in the land, and a respectable burden of grass could have been clipped from any suburban plat of rich ground. Hyacinths were fading out of bloom, the maples were almost in full foliage, and apple trees were ready to burst into blossom. To-day the turf is scarcely green. Only the most adventurous of hyacinths have begun to open a single bell, and the trees, although their buds are slowly swelling, have yet a bare wintry look.

This year is unusually backward, while last year was unusually forward. Perhaps it is owing to the truthfulness of the old saying, "March is in the skies till the March moon dies," and "March snow flies till the March moon dies." Last year the March moon died on the 2d of April, and so did the bad weather. The last moon of March, 1879, did not appear in the heavens until the 22d ult. and only passed away on Monday, the 21st inst. That Pale Luna exercises a partial control over Old Boreas, seems probable, or else the signs for at least two years have amounted to naught. Since the March moon died on Monday, we may look for good weather and no more snow.

—Gradually the earth is being covered with a garment of green.—REPUBLICAN. From which we infer that the editor of the REPUBLICAN has began to spread himself over the earth, for he would produce that effect better than anything we know of.—*Democrat*.

Classic, eh? Would Homer, Virgil, Cæsar, Sallust, Horace, Cicero, McCauley, Hume, Gibbon or Irving be guilty of the like? We fear the personal puff machine is deteriorating. It is evidently diverging from its chosen path of self-righeousness, and moreover, fails to feed its readers upon better literary productions than were given to the world by either of the eminent writers mentioned above.

—A gentleman who has heard the lecture of Mr. Bausman, which has already been announced for Saturday evening next, the 26th inst., says of it: "I do not think you can say too much in praise of it. It is considered up to the mark, and compares favorably with lectures delivered by men whose names appear in Pugh's Star course." Reynolds' Hall, at 8 o'clock, Saturday evening next. Tickets 25 cents. Reserved seats 35 cents.

—The Centre Minstrels will give their second entertainment next Tuesday night in Reynolds' Hall. It is to be for the benefit of the band, and as this organization has not heretofore asked anything from the public, their appeal should be sustained. The programme is well made up, consisting of orchestral music, songs, dances, several laughable farces, one of which is entitled "The Walking Match." Tickets 35 cents.

—We hear a great deal of complaint about the crowd of men and boys who congregate in the depot about train time. The building is small and inconvenient at any rate, and when the rooms are filled with people, there isn't a grain of comfort in waiting for the train. The way to get rid of the nuisance is for the railroad company to pay a policeman to "keep the deck clear," as all other well-regulated towns do.

—A Michigan lady writes to Mr. Vick, the florist, that to kill insects on plants she uses one teaspoonful of kerosene to a gallon of water, and sprinkles it on the plants with a hand-broom. It destroys green flies, currant worms and other pests, and was used without injury on fuchsias, geraniums, callas and other tender plants.

—Mountain City Band appeared on the streets on Saturday afternoon, rigged in new suits. The boys looked fine, and were much admired. Three instruments—two clarionets and a piccolo—have been added. The new uniforms were made in Philadelphia, are of dark blue cloth, trimmed with red.

—We direct attention to Louis Doll's new advertisement. He is located in his new room in Brockerhoff Row, and a visitor would scarcely know that he was burned out a few months ago. He has a handsome room and a handsome stock.

—Clear the track for Bauland's Bee Hive! Immense arrival this week, and a grand opening next. Thousands of dollars' worth of elegant spring goods on the way. Prices are toppling over at the Bee Hive.

—Valentines will sell a quarter barrel of No. 2 mackerel for $1.90. Call and see them. All goods guaranteed.

—Cheapest clothing in Centre Co. See "Sticking to the Point."

Valentines & Co's Iron Works.

The most extensive iron company in Centre county, indeed, we might say in Central Pennsylvania, is that of the Messrs. Valentines & Co., located on Logan's Branch, just outside of town.

The works were founded by John Dunlop, Esq., in the early part of the present century, and the furnace stood somewhere near the company's present office. In 1815 the Valentine Brothers and William A. Thomas, who had, until that time, been operating in Maryland and New Jersey, leased from Mr. Dunlop the Bellefonte forges and Logan Furnace, the latter located some miles above the present furnace. Mr. Dunlop's death necessitated a sale of the property and Valentines & Thomas purchased it. In 1824 the new firm erected the first rolling mill in Centre county, and this, with additional forges, greatly increased the capacity of the works. On account of its great distance from the works proper, in 1842 Logan Furnace was abandoned, and a new one (now in use) built below the forges. The late Abram S. Valentine, Esq., who was a member of the firm, revolutionized the ore mining industries of the country by inventing the ore washer now so generally used.

In 1850 the firm of Valentines & Thomas was dissolved, and a new company, composed of sons of the members of the old firm and M. T. Milliken, Esq., who learned the business with the former proprietors, was formed. Mr. Milliken remained a member of the firm until his death in 1871. He was a man of superior ability in his business. The present firm is composed or Jacob, Robert, Abram and George Valentine, who manage the business in person. They are men of large experience, shrewd in their transactions, and energetic in business matters. In 1850 the concern was turning out about twelve to fourteen hundred tons of pig metal and about nine hundred tons of finished iron annually. At present the works are producing three thousand tons of pig and two thousand tons of finished iron. Nothing shows better the success of a firm than the amount of business done.

PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE.

The iron ore used is secured from lands leased or owned by the company and is chiefly hematite. The larger proportion of the ore is found in "pockets" rather than in veins, and this is often mixed with limestone or clay, so that separation is necessary. This was formerly accomplished by mixing with the earth, spreading it upon floors or levels, and, after becoming dry, it was broken or pulverized by hauling large cast-iron breakers over it. This trouble and expense was obviated afterwards by the invention of Abram Valentine, mentioned above which consists of a shaft upon which are fastened cast-iron teeth. These teeth act as a screw when in operation, and as the shaft revolves in a long trough filled with water the ore passes through the whole line of teeth and is thoroughly cleansed.

TAKEN TO THE FURNACE.

The ore is hauled from the mines to the furnace in huge wagons drawn by six and sometimes eight mules. The furnace is thirty-two feet high from the hearth, and has an 8-foot bosh. It is run by water power, and has a capacity of from 75 to 80 tons a week. The fuel used is charcoal, for the storage of which there are two large buildings, one 75x80, the other 200x50. These are filled during the summer for winter's use. The ore is hauled to the mouth of the furnace on inclined planes, dumped into the furnace, and goes through what is termed the smelting process, or converting ore into pig metal, which it accomplished as follows: The furnace being filled from the hearth to the top with alternate layers of charcoal and ore, the charcoal is ignited and a powerful blast applied. The combustion of the charcoal produces carbonic oxide gas, being a combination of carbon and oxygen in equal proportions. This gas is forced up through the charcoal and ore, until, coming in contact with air at the top of the furnace, it takes fire and passes off in that continuous flame so often seen issuing forth. The carbon of this gas, acting upon the ore (which in the upper part of the furnace has become heated to a temperature at which it most readily decomposes), combines with the oxygen contained in the ore, thus reducing it to the condition of impure wrought or bar iron. Nearly at the same time, the iron in this condition takes up and combines with a certain proportion of carbon, which replaces the oxygen it had lost, and is called carbonate of iron, cast iron or pig iron. In this state it is easily fused, and passing down till it meets the blast at the tuyeres, it melts and falls down as a fluid to the bottom of hearth or crucible where it continually accumulates. When the crucible becomes filled, an opening is made, called the notch, which is kept stopped with fire-clay while the hearth is filling, is pierced with a sharp iron bar, and the molten metal flows out, into moulds made in a bed of sand or ore dust. Meanwhile, the furnace is kept filled, and thus the operation goes on from year to year.

THE FORGE.

The forge building is located a short distance above the furnace and consists of a main building 150 by 75 feet with an addition at right angles the dimensions of which are 100x75 feet. The machinery of the forge is propelled by two steam engines of about 40-horse power each.

The next process is the conversion of the pig metal into what is known as wrought iron. This is effected in a quadrangular hearth or fire-place, formed of cast-iron plates and operated by one or two tuyeres or blow-pipes. The tuyere plates of the hearth are slightly inclined inward, and the back plate outward, while the the front is vertical. The bottom of the hearth is covered with charcoal and above it is piled a charge of pig iron. The charcoal is ignited and a blast, at a pressure of about one and a half pounds to the square inch, is applied, producing sufficient heat to melt the charge of metal, which flows down through the charcoal to the bottom of the fire. As it flows past the blast it is partially oxydized, and the oxide thus formed, with the melted slag or oxide remaining from previous operations, assists in decarbonizing the metal The workman now raises the partially refined iron from the bottom, bringing it repeatedly in contact with the blast until the oxygen of the air, combining with the carbon of the pig metal, carries it off as a carbonic oxide, at the same time leaving in the slag or cinder, which, at a certain stage of the process is tapped and drawn off from the hearth. By this operation, the "charge" under treatment is converted into a tough, malleable mass of wrought, or as the workmen say, "natured" iron.

Finally the mass of natured iron is again brought repeatedly in contact with the blast. The oxygen then begins to combine with, or in other words, to burn up a portion of this mass of iron, producing more oxide or slag, and in so combining, gives out a heat so great as to bring the iron to a semi-fluid condition, in which it drops down something like melted sealing wax, cementing into a lump at the bottom of the fire. This is the last operation and this mass or "loup" as it is called, is taken to an immense hammer and reduced to a shape suitable for being rolled in

THE ROLLING MILL,

which is some distance below the furnace. The building is 125 by 60 feet and contains a train of 14-inch rolls. The iron as it comes from the forge is thrown into a heating furnace and there kept until it reaches a white heat, when it is pulled out and put through the rolls by dextrous workmen. The iron is made into different shapes for the market. The machinery in the rolling mill is operated by water.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

The Valentines employ more men than any other firm in Centre county, about 250 persons finding employment at their hands. During the many years the works have existed no time has been lost for want of work, and operations have ceased only when repairs were necessary. In short, it has been one of our most reliable industries, and the people of Bellefonte and vicinity have felt its influence for good.

The firm have the ore rights to ten or twelve thousand acres of land, and own about 300 acres in connection with the works. Their mines turn out about forty tons of ore per day, all of which is secured in Nittany valley. Two engines are used at the mines for pumping water, etc., for the washers.

The charcoal used is produced within a radius of twenty-five miles, and is brought by rail and wagon in beds constructed especially for that purpose. They are hoisted from car or wagon by a crane, emptied from the bottom, and replaced.

In connection with the iron works, the Messrs. Valentine operate a large dry goods and grocery store in the borough. They have an immense trade in all branches of the mercantile business.

—The authorities of Spring township should pay attention to the Fair Grounds on Sabbath. Last Sunday a number of boys were on the course engaging in walking matches, and "miles, laps," etc., was all you could hear from them.

—The colored exodus to the west does not affect Newman's prices of made to order clothing. He is now making all-wool suits for $12.00, which is fifty cents lower than any other establishment in town.

—S. & A. Loeb are always ahead. See "Sticking to the Point."

—The Millerites predict that the world will come to an end on the 11th of July. We trust a right good circus or a hand-organ will come around before that time. We have consolation in the fact that once more will we be enabled to soar aloft on the American buzzard about the 4th of July.

—For prices go to Loebs'. See "Sticking to the Point."

—J. Newman, Jr., the King Clothier, don't humbug the people by telling them that he is selling at cost. But he positively asserts that he is selling better goods for less money than those who advertise at cost. A call at his famous Eagle Clothing Hall will convince you of the fact. He has pants at 40 cents, hats at 23 cents, shirts at 25 cents, and everything in proportion. 14 tf

—Cheapest clothing in Centre Co. See "Sticking to the Point."

—We are agents for Sawyer's Woolen Mills; and also for Kipper's foreign woolens. The finest fabrics. All wool suits to order, *Twelve and one-half Dollars*.

2tf MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors.

—The best value for the money. See "Sticking to the Point."

—Four rooms and one dwelling house with eight rooms, on Lamb street, for rent at reasonable rates. Inquire of William Jones, ag't, 1st National Bank. 16 tf

—On and after this date overcoats will be sold at cost at Newman's Eagle Clothing Hall. Remember this. 2 tf

—They beat them all. See "Sticking to the Point."

—Chew Jackson's best sweet navy tobacco. vol 11-5-1y

—They beat them all. See "Sticking to the Point."

A CARD.

MR. EDITOR:—A certain merchant of this place is warning people to beware of imposition. His prices are so ridiculously absurd that his warning would apply to himself better than any one else. Look at his prices and judge for yourself: hats, 25 cents; shirts, 23 cents; whole suit for $2.49. How is this for fair dealing? A MERCHANT.

THE GREATEST BLESSING.—A simple, pure, harmless remedy, that cures every time, and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and liver active, is the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man. Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being blessed by thousands who have been saved and cured by it. Will you try it? See another column. 16-2t

CUT this out and hand it to your neighbor!

BROWN'S DIABETIC CURE,

Established 8 years ago at Green Springs, Sandusky county, Ohio, continues to be the wonder of the age in its marvelous cures of *Diabetes, Diuresis, Gravel*, and all forms of *Kidney* and *Bladder* Diseases. To be convinced, come or send for a circular and sworn testimony.

J. L. BROWN, M. D., Physician in charge.

O. J. SHUTTS, S. H. SMITH, } Trustees. 11-13-1y

HAPPY VOICES (Copyrighted.)

How glad happy voices,
Like sweet Sabbath bells,
O'er the hills and the vales,
The glad story tells

of the celebrated STAR PARLOR ORGAN, manufactured by Alleger, Bowlby & Co., Washington, N. J. The finest organ for less money than any in the United States. Write to them.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, April 23, 1879.

There is no abatement in the competition among the dry goods, clothing and shoe merchants of our town. It is generally conceded that goods have never been sold on such small margins as now. It is claimed that some of our leading articles of domestic goods are being sold for less money than they can be bought for. Leading articles in the grocery line are also extremely low. Large stocks of new goods are continually arriving. Mr. Adolph Loeb, who is regarded as one of our leading, as well as a most sagacious, upright merchant, has recently returned from the East, where he has been making large purchases of goods, which are now arriving and present a very handsome and attractive appearance. The Messrs. Loeb have always ranked as a leading house in our town, and it falls to the lot of many others to follow their example rather than to try to lead them. We bespeak for their customers good goods at fair prices.

FLOUR.—The flour market is dull—prices are low; but the quality is below the average. If our millers would improve the quality of the flour, customers would be willing to pay more for it.

GRAIN.—The wheat market has reached its maximum and prices are rather steady, with a weak market.

There is not much doing in the coarser grains.

POTATOES.—The supply is being brought from the west, which retails at $1.20 per bushel.

QUOTATIONS.

Whitewheat per bushel	$1 00
Red wheat	1 00
Rye per bushel	50
Corn, ear	45
Corn, shelled	45
Oats new	25
Cloverseed	$3 75@4 00
Flour, retail, per barrel	5 00@5 20
Flour, wholesale	4 50@4 75

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$10 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	8 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	6 50
Short straw per ton	5 50@6 50

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	$ 9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Beans per quart	8
Fresh butter per pound	15
Chickens per pound	6
Cheese per pound	16
Country hams per pound	8
Hams, sugar cured	12½
Bacon	6
Lard per pound	7
Eggs per doz	12½
Potatoes per bushel	80
Dried beef	20
Wilson's pressed beef per pound	25
Canned tomatoes per can	12½
Lemons per doz	30
Dried sweet corn per pound	
Small Onions per quart	10

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. XI. BELLEFONTE, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1879. NO. 17.

LOCAL SHORTS.

—S. & A. Loeb are always ahead. See "Sticking to the Point."

—Reese Crispen, a first-class shoemaker, formerly of Mill Hall, Clinton county, has located at Zion.

—Valentines expect another lot of the good shilling coffee this week. Their sales were so large they could not keep their customers supplied.

—The M. E. Sunday-school has adopted a new constitution. The school has been organized into a missionary society, contributions to be made quarterly for that part of the work.

—A Bellefonte merchant occupies an entire page of the REPUBLICAN with an advertisement of his store. We'll bet he's a fair dealer and commands a large trade, and so he should. —*Huntingdon Journal.*

—The board walk along Spring creek has several dangerous places in it, and somebody will bring a suit for damages against the borough one of these days for injuries received through carelessness of the proper authorities.

—The Millheim *Journal* says the order for opening the new road from Aaronsburg to Swartz's saw mill was handed over to the Supervisors of Penn township on Monday of last week. That looks as if the road would have to be made soon.

—A Rebersburg correspondent of the *Journal* says that Mr. Emerick's child, while on the loft in the barn, slipped and fell to the threshing floor and had its arm broken at two places. The child is under the treatment of Dr. Hillibish, and is doing a swell as could be expected.

—Dr. Isaac Hayes, who died in Philadelphia on the 12th inst., was the father of Frank Hayes, proprietor of the City Flouring Mills, Lock Haven. Dr. Hayes was the oldest editor in the United States, and edited the *American Journal of Medical Sciences* at the time of his death. He had occupied the position for fifty-two years.

—The Altoona papers have been excited over a little baby that was left at the residence of a Catholic priest in that city. The police and newspapers have been working up the matter, and the latest phase of the case is that the child's mother is Mrs. Mary Dolan, formerly of this county. Mrs. Dolan's husband died several months ago, and the child was born in the Harrisburg hospital. She got off the train at Altoona, and the child is said to have been left at the priest's door by a young man.

NEIGHBORING NEWS.

CLINTON.

Round Island P. O. has been discontinued.

Martin Kemmerer of Lock Haven challenges any man in Lycoming to make with him a 50-hour walk for from $100 to $300.

Messrs. Moore, Simpson & Co. are advertising in the Clinton *Democrat* to purchase claims against Lock Haven National Bank.

Bartges & Gift, of Boonville, will burn 100,000 brick this season.

A house belonging to P. Doyle, and a stable owned by Warren Summerson, of Renovo, were destroyed by fire not long ago.

The State Normal School has one hundred and fifty-five students in attendance at present.

CLEARFIELD.

Tom Baird, of Houtzdale, offers a challenge to walk to California.

Two Houtzdale bummers fought a prize fight in a neighboring grave yard the other day. Those fellows would pasture a goat on their grandfathers' graves.

Henry Ward Beecher is expected to deliver the oration in Clearfield on Decoration day.—*Republican.*

MIFFLIN.

Will R. McFarlane goes to Texas to reside. His wife will spend the summer at her mother's, in Iowa, and join her husband next winter.

One of the workmen at Mann's ax factory, Jacob Smith, of Reedsville, has a hen which presented him with an egg 8 inches long and 6 inches thick.

Wm. Stumpff of Decatur lost a valuable horse last week, it being tied in the stable with a rope halter, tangled itself and choked to death.

Solomon Dean, residing in New Lancaster, who was shot through the lungs by George Dobson in October last, died on Sunday night at 10 o'clock, from the effects of his wound.

HUNTINGDON.

Work has commenced on Huntingdon's new school house.

M'Connellstown has two schools in successful operation this summer.

The Normal School at Huntingdon is well patronized.

The *Globe* says the family of Mr. Crowley, of Mount Union, is sadly afflicted. Within the past six months four deaths occurred in the family. Last week a daughter, aged 14 years, died of consumption, and was buried in this place on Sunday.

—The best value for the money. See "Sticking to the Point."

WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C. April 17, '79.

The dreary mass of platitudes with which Beck and Withers and other ex-Confederate leaders prospose to cover over and hide the damaging exposures of their conspiracy against good government, made by the Republican orators in Congress, is filling the *Congressional Record* and the newspapers. But it cannot deceive the intelligent constituencies of this nation. Mr. Blaine's noble speech was especially annoying to the Bourbons, who are plotting against the Federal power, while putting the army forward as a pretended scarecrow. He exposed the hollowness and hypocracy of their trick in a masterly way, and they are working desperately for the invention of means to offset its influence with the country. It is too late. They may not realize it soon enough to save themselves from disaster and the country from restoration to an honest and loyal party. But they are preparing their own burial in more ways than one. The threat to coerce all the other departments by the legislative branch now controlled by ex-Confederates is but a part of the awful example which is to work good through its evil design. The methods they adopt in the smaller affairs of legislation are as a piece of the whole plot. The very manners of their presiding officers and communistic leaders are enough to alarm the lovers of a Republic.

The other day Vice President Wheeler was called away from his post, and the Democrats at once elected Thurman president *pro tem.* of the Senate. Thence began a different aspect of affairs. Yesterday there was an example of it. While Beck was making his harangue, Senator Hoar asked him a question. Thurman thereupon, instead of adopting the usual form of the presiding officer in such cases, "does the Senator yield," etc., said, "Does the Senator *submit to interruption?*" Truly plantation manners seem to have been imparted by the Southern Brigadiers to their Northern allies, and Thurman is bidding high for the nomination next year. Randall's rulings are of the same character, and it has got to that pass that he has to submit to the dictation of the inflationists and repudiators, who demand rulings in behalf of their heresies, notwithstanding he represents an honest money constituency. The fact that the Democrats make Congress wait upon their caucuses, and that their bills are all perfected in those political meetings, as boldly declared by their Senators, presents a novel and an alarming picture for the contemplation of the loyal American citizen. We can congratulate ourselves that such things cure themselves in this country, and that the revulsion of feeling is so great now that many thoughtful Democrats concede the hopelessness of maintaining the present domination after the extra session shall have accomplished all the mischief it can.

While there is every disposition among Republicans here, and who come here from all parts of the country, to unite upon the candidate of the next national convention, whether it be Grant, Blaine, Windom, Chandler, or any sound, able man, there is also a very general agreement among them that no method such as that adopted by a certain New York paper to force any one man to the front as the only one who can have full Republican support, will promote the party interest. It is remarked as singular that the *Times* has suddenly turned from foul abuse of General Grant to fulsome praise, and this is suspicious. Does it desire to create dissention in the party? It is too late in the interest of the party to force candidates forward in the way it is doing. When the time comes the North-west may desire to honor a worthy man like Senator Windom, while the East will have other candidates, like Blaine, Conkling and Wheeler.

The only bill thus far passed this session is the one providing for the construction of a refrigerating and disinfecting vessel, on the plan of Prof. Gamgee, designed to prevent the introduction of Yellow fever at Southern Ports. The President will probably sign it at once, and the vessel will be ready for work in two months.

DE SOTO.

That Man Yocum.

The man Yocum, who beat Gov. Curtin for Congress last fall, has not proved himself of any use to the Republicans, because as a half and half Greenback and Republican he takes occasion to vote with the Democrats whenever his vote is most needed on the Republican side of the House. If Gov. Curtin makes a vigorous contest for Yocum's seat there will be no temptation to act toward him with any partizan rancour on the part of Republican members, because if Curtin betrayed the party when he should have stood bravely by it Yocum is doing no less; and it is in Curtin's favor that at one time he did the country valuable service, however well paid he was for it. This is probably one case that Congress will decide on its merits, and although Curtin is now professedly a Democrat we cannot see that the Democrats show much enthusiasm for him. Surely, as an ambitious man, the cold favor he now receives from his ancient enemies cannot afford him anything like the pride and gratification he must have felt when receiving the old-time ovations the Republicans of Pennsylvania used to turn out by thousands to give him whenever he made a progress through the counties. Curtin is eating husks.—Easton *Free Press.*

Hon. Vincent Holt, one of our Associate Judges, had a stroke of paralysis last week and it was feared that he would not recover, but he is now mending rapidly, and will probably be about before long, but will not likely be able to be on the Bench at the next term of court.—*Journal.*

Bellefonte Republican.

SUPPLEMENT.

"Old Si."

Old Si picked up a dime that he accidentally found just where he had laid it down when returning us some change a few moments before, and then, as he reached the door, remarked:

"Ef dese hyar jedges an' newspapers keeps on talkin' like dey do, dar's gwine ter be er moughty change in men's fashin in dis part ob de lan' fo' long!"

"Do you think so?"

"Why, dar'll be er onsalerable stock of breeches wid hip pockits in every tailer shop twixt dis an' sun set 'fore Christmus time!"

"You mean that they will break up the pistol-carrying practice?"

"Dat's de point! Dis ting of gwine 'roun' loded up wid had' muskitry like dey wuz 'spectin' news ob de nex' wah on ebery trane is gotter to play out! Hit's gettin' mos' too onious present!"

"Well, you know the old saying that 'in times of peace prepare for war?'"

"Yas, I kno's dat, too; but ter my mind dat means ter lay up pervishuns and forridge, an' not ter keep in practice for de inemy by makin' a bull's eye in de pit ob yer nabor's stumik!"

"That is very true; besides the habit keeps down needed immigration."

"Dat hit do; but den hit ain't so much de immergrashun dat's prevented ez de emmergrashun dat's kumpelled dat I's lookin' arter. Dis hyar suddintly handlin' er man er led kupon fer de onlimited journey by de ondergroun' rode ar' what's ruin' dis country! An' de sooner dat our streets ain't named 'Six Shooter avenue' an' 'Shot-gun alley,' de sooner dis lan'll be wuss crowded wid fokes dan er minstrel show, an' graveyahd lots cum down from wah prices, yer heah me?"

And then the old man slid out without leaving a due bill for the dime.

Sawing a Husband into Sections.

Savage assaults of husbands on their wives are so frequent that it is almost a relief to hear of a most ferocious assault by a wife on her husband; and not the least pleasing feature of a case of the kind just reported is that the victim of this brutality displayed on and after the occasion a remarkable degree of forbearance. The case came before the Leith police court, when Catharine Tough, or Banyard, of Newhaven, was charged with assaulting her husband, Job Methusaleh Banyard. According to Job's evidence, his wife threw him on the floor, kicked him violently, and then attacked him with a saw, apparently intending to saw him into two pieces. Yet, incredible as this may appear, Job did not lift his finger against his assailant—merely protecting himself, so far as he could, from being dissevered. "He bore it," he said, "patiently, for he had no desire to strike in return." After a long investigation of the circumstances, Mrs. Banyard was discharged from custody; Job remarking that "it was far better to live together in peace and amity." The whole story is inexpressably touching, and at the same time shows what man may expect when woman is thoroughly emancipated. Whether he will bear his yoke as meekly as Job Methusaleh Banyard remains to be seen; but under any circumstances the use of the saw by woman for the adjustment of matrimonial differences is hardly more objectionable than that of the poker by man.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

"There's no Use of Fooling About Grant."

It is reported on the authority of some "traveling companion" of Gen. Grant's, that he won't be a candidate for the Presidency under any circumstances, and that he will decline a nomination to any public office when the time comes. It is all very well for such feelers to be thrown out in the regulation way, but if there is anybody outside of a lunatic asylum that believes that Grant will decline a cordial renomination for the Presidency, it will simply prove that there are lunatics outside of asylums as well as inside in this country. Gen. Grant's position must be well understood by every intelligent observer of political events. He won't buttonhole or bull-doze leaders or delegates to secure a Presidential nomination, nor will he, by any efforts of his own, seek to dispute the Presidential prize with the troop of Republican aspirants who are catering to every passing breeze to advance their interests; but if the nomination should be tendered to him with anything like unanimity, he won't lose a minute's sleep in deciding to accept it. He is one of the most calm and enlighted observers of political movements, and few even of the most experienced understand them better, and he is absent and silent mainly if not wholly because he knows that it is the only way to a third Presidential term. He won't be defeated if not nominated, as he won't be in the list of regular entries for the race, but if the track should be clear for him, as now seems quite probable, he will be jockeyed out in the best possible condition and the man who beats him will do the biggest day's work he has ever attempted. There's no use of fooling about Grant. He is what he is and is where he is for one great purpose, and nothing but an uncommon measure of Democratic wisdom and patriotism in Congress will make the issue of his nomination and election at all doubtful.—*Phila. Times.*

Early Corn.

A correspondent of *Vick's Magazine* gives the following directions for bringing corn to maturity early in the season, adding that he picked corn last year inside of sixty days from the time of planting: "Let the conditions of the soil and manure be the best you can command, and beside the frequent weeding and hoeing, stirring the ground thoroughly, thin the stalks to three or four, three being the best if you would have the largest ears and the most of them. Pluck out unmercifully every sucker and non-bearing stalk—that process alone will hasten your corn a week or ten days, as I have come to believe from experiment. I have added this year a top dressing at the hill, when the corn was well up—a compost of one part plaster, two parts ashes and two parts fine manure, which I think has been a great advantage." Those who wish early corn should not only have seed of what is called "an early kind," but they should obtain it from as far north as possible. Seed corn raised in Canada and taken south will come to perfection one, two or three weeks earlier than that ripened on the spot. The reason is that the seed raised in the North has adapted itself to short seasons. This is true, in a measure, of all seeds.

College Professor (to Junior who has been taking advantage of his absent-mindness): "Young man, I find on looking over the records that this makes the fifth time in two years that you have been granted leave of absence to attend your grandmother's funeral."

What they Put Under the Stone.

The corner stone of a monument to the Confederate dead was laid in Columbia, South Carolina, Thursday afternoon, March 27. Among the many articles placed in the cavity, as we learn from the *Register*, were these: A copy of the South Carolina ordinance of secession; a copy of the *Beacon*, containing W. Gilmore Sim's account of the sack and burning of Columbia by General Sherman; a box containing coins and a memorandum saying: "The coins contained in this box were taken from the court house of Richland county, erected in the year 1859 '60, which was destroyed February 17, 1865, by General W. T. Sherman's army, United States forces, then occupying a city that had peaceably surrendered to him;" two Confederate flags; a flag of the State of South Carolina; Confederate money, from the denomination of $500 down to 5 cents; Confederate postage stamps; five Confederate bonds, one for $1,000, at eight per cent., due July 1, 1880; one for $100, at six per cent., due July 1, 1894; one for $1,000, at eight per cent., due July 1, 1870; two for $500 each, at seven per cent., due July 2, 1868; some leaves cut from a day-book of John McKenzie, of date 1864, showing the prices at which various articles sold at that time. Some of these items are interesting; for instance, a half pound of candy was charged at $10, seven oranges at $17,50, one pound of hoarhound candy at $10, four lemons at $8, one dozen lady-fingers at $4, one half pound of kisses at $18, three dozen apples at $12, one stick of candy at 50 cents, one quart of chestnuts at $4, one pound of mint drops at $25.

Making Poultry Profitable.

I have noticed of late many controversies about the pleasures and disappointments in keeping poultry, and I think the fault in a great measure rests with the writers themselves. If they would exercise a little more judgment in the food they give there should be no reason for their not realizing better results. I have kept poultry for the last six years for domestic uses, and found the following mode of feeding productive of very beneficial results; I feed a warm mush of corn meal, seasoned with red pepper and chopped onions alternately, with occasionally a little sulphur added; a cabbage daily throughout the winter months; luke-warm water and a small plat of ground to run over. Strict attention is paid that they are fed regular and as near to the same time as possible. In the afternoon I give them buckwheat and other grains, varying the different kinds weekly. The dimensions of my poultry house are sixteen feet by six and six feet high, well ventilated, scrupulously clean perches, washed over once a week with a little kerosene oil; a little sulphur sprinkled in the nests, and plenty of road dust gathered and barrelled in the early autumn months for the hens to dust themselves in. Hence my poultry are never troubled with vermin or other diseases.

At a popular store famous for the prompt and polite attention of the clerks, a woman of perhaps thirty years was looking at goods, when a young man stepped toward her and asked: "Is any one waiting upon you?" "Why, what a question! I've been married these ten years."

A little girl, after conning over James i, 8, for a long while, at last triumphantly recited it as follows: "A double-and-twisted man is under the stable all his days."

Difference of Experience.

I noticed in *The Record* of this date the following: "Do not neglect to cut potatoes ten days or two weeks before planting." Some years ago the writer sold to a neighbor peachblow potatoes for planting. The seeding was completed and about one and a half bushels of the seed left, but cut ready for use and returned, and planted in about three days from the time they were cut. I think it safe to say that not one in a hundred grew. By the side of these I planted potatoes taken from the same heap the first were taken from, and cut and planted the same day the "returned" were, and nearly every plant grew—the chances, other than the time of cutting, being equal. I have known many failures of the peachblows on account of the seed being cut a few days in advance of planting. I have also known some other varieties cut days beforehand without having any known bad effect, and without any known advantage.

Mantua, N. J., April 5, '79. J. G.

Facetiæ.

Bother your head less about the quality of your linen than the morality of your associates.

How can it be reconciled with common sense that a player should ask for and obtain "a rest" and then play directly he gets it?

It is noticeable that the nice young man, who never carries tobacco because it makes his clothes smell, takes a chew every time any other man pulls out a tobacco box.

The sons of literary men seldom produce anything great, and yet a son of Douglas Jerrold has recently added to the treasures of natural history a sixty-five foot tape worm.

A writer on style says: "It is the fashion in France for ladies to take their tea in bonnets and gloves." One objection to this is that some of the new bonnets do not hold much more than a lump of sugar.

The pedestrain fever has even extended to the most secluded precincts of the family circle. We hear of several young ladies of highly respectable parents in this city who are in training to walk, and nearly all of them are under two years of age.

An Ohio man has been mulched in the sum of $25 for stealing harness from one Alexander Hymen. And he got off cheap. Hymen's halter alone has cost many a man thousands; there's no knowing what a complete harness would have come to.

A Man Amputates His Own Leg.

A short time ago a young Chippewa hunter was shooting squirrels in the woods that border Lake Huron, near Penetanguishine, when, by some chance, a large blighted pine fell upon him, knocking him down and crushing his leg, which was fractured in two places. He could not rise—he could not remove the tree which was lying across his broken leg. He was far from the probability of passing aid, and to lie there and starve to death in agony seemed all that was left to him. In this dilemma, with all the fortitude and promptitude of romance, he took out his knife, cut off his own leg, bound it up with his sash, dragged himself along the ground to his canoe and paddled himself home to his wigwam on a distant island. There the cure of his wound was completed, and the man is still alive. Strange as they may seem, it is strictly true.